# ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

## TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

## $1,500,000 in Treasure En Route for New-York.

## GOLD DUST FROM THE FRASER RIVER.

## Unsatisfactory Reports from the Mines.

## LATER FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

## Refusal of New-Granada to Protect the Transit.

## IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET AT SAN JUAN.

The steamship *St. Louis*, W. H HUDSON com. ..ding, from Aspinwall Aug. 3, arrived at this port last evening. The *St. Louis* has made a rapid passage, arriving in advance of the regular California mail steamer, and bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th ult.

The *Star of the West*, with the California mails, passengers and treasure brought down by the *Golden Age*, was to leave Aspinwall at 2 P. M. for New-York, *via* Key West. She will probably arrive in the course of the day.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Golden Age*, Commander WATKINS, from San Francisco July 20, arrived at Panama on the evening of Aug. 2, bringing 275 passengers and 1,826 000 treasure, of which some $1,500,000 is destined for New-York, the balance being for Europe.

Among the treasure for England is $26,000 of Fraser River dust, shipped through FREEMAN & Co.'s House.

On the morning of the 9th inst. the *St. Louis* encountered strong N. E. winds, with a very heavy sea which continued until after passing Cape Hatteras. Time from Aspinwall to New-York, 7 days 18 hours.

The news from the Fraser River mines is not quite so favorable as heretofore. The emigration from California still continues, though it has somewhat slacked. Full particulars will be found below.

The news from California is unimportant. We hear that arrangements have been made, and stations selected, for the stage line to run between San Francisco and Fort Yuma *via* San José, Gilroy, Pacheco's Pass, Fresno City, the Tejon Pass, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, connecting at Fort Yuma with the overland stages from that place to San Antonio, Texas. The stages are run each way once a week, and to make the whole distance from St. Louis to San Francisco in 26 days. In August the stages will run twice during the month between Fort Yuma and San Francisco, and in the middle of September the whole route is to be in full operation.

A party of armed men employed by the Mercer Mining Company attempted to take forcible possession of a quartz mine owned and worked by Col. FREMONT, but FREMONT's men showed fight, and the others finally retreated.

Colleville (Cal.) was again visited by fire on the 5th ult. All the business portion of the city was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $300,000. A Mr. DAVIS was burned to death.

Mr. J. C. JOHNSON, formerly of New-York City was killed at San Pablo on the 4th ult., by being thrown from a horse.

The steamer *Commodore*, formerly the *Brother Jonathan*, which left San Francisco deeply laden with passengers and freight, on the 8th July, returned on the 14th, having encountered a gale off Crescent City. She was compelled to throw overboard the greater portion of her cargo, in order to save her from foundering.

The Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN was received on his arrival in San Francisco from Washington with flattering demonstrations of respect. A large concourse accompanied him to his lodgings, and shortly after his arrival he was serenaded by a full band of music.

Dates from Portland, Oregon, are to the 10th ult. The Legislature organized on the 5th, and on the 7th General JOSEPH LANE and DELAZON SMITH were elected to the United States Senate. Several river steamers have been sent from the Columbia by sea to the Gulf of Georgia.

The Washington Territory we learn that rich diggings have been found on the Wenatshe River by a party of miners going overland to Fraser; but before they could fully prospect the ground they were attacked by Indians and compelled to retreat. They had three of their men and killed 15 Indians.

We are indebted to the Expresses of FREEMAN & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co. for papers received this dispatch.

## CALIFORNIA.

### The Fraser River Gold Mines—Latest News—Abatement of the Rush—Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 20. 1858.

One month ago the Fraser River fever raged with epidemic fury. It had then carried off no less than a thousand of our citizens. Now its ravages are greatly abated, yet the *exodus* from this port, during the last four weeks, has averaged very nearly five hundred per day. The accurate number of departures by sea, carefully compiled, is thus stated:—From April 20 to June 30, by 44 vessels, 15,907 From June 30 to July 10, by 19 vessels, 6,059. From July 10 to July 18, by 9 vessels, 867. On the 19th of July, six sailing vessels cleared for Victoria, with about 600 passengers. The total of clearances is 78 vessels with 23,253 passengers. The emigration from California, overland, during the past three months has doubtless exceeded five thousand persons, and the number of those who have sailed for the North on coasting vessels that do not clear at the Custom-House, is sufficient to swell the aggregate of departures to thirty-five thousand. Until recently very few individuals had come back; the steamers on their return trips, reporting only a dozen or so by each arrival. During the last ten days, however, there have been about six hundred passengers from Puget Sound—certainly not a very large proportion of the vast number so suddenly spirited away under the influence of this unprecedented gold excitement.

From the commencement of the rush, all private correspondence as well as newspaper accounts, have steadily declared that there could be but little gold obtained from Fraser River until that stream had fallen, which event was not likely to occur in several weeks. This statement, so constantly reiterated, evidently had nothing towards checking the emigration, and it seemed necessary that reports of actual suffering should be received, before any pause could take place in the outpouring flood of our impetuous population. Yet there have been really but very rare instances of severe suffering recited in the thousand and one letters from all sorts of people, which have found publication so far in the columns of the California papers, teeming daily, as they do, with correspondence from the new El Dorado.

These isolated cases are easily attributable to the rashness of a few pioneer adventurers, and it is only strange that more difficulty has not been recorded. It is now settled that the fit..... for mining on Fraser's River and its tributaries is not the Summer, when the melting snows main... the waters at their greatest height. The riches... bars are still inundated, and will remain so during August, and possibly September, when they can be profitably worked for the six succeeding months. Most significantly the fact that so many thousands have patiently remained on the banks of Fraser's River for two months or more, waiting the subsiding of the waters, goes far to show the unfaltering confidence universally maintained in the prospective yield of the placers.

Strange enough, there have been plenty of adverse reports circulated to the effect that all this Fraser-River business was a humbug—that the bubble was ready to burst;—but the truth is becoming more and more apparent, and the reality of the existence of a gold region in Washington Territory and the British possessions beyond our borders, rivaling, in extent and richness any that has yet been explored in California or Australia, is rendered more conclusive by every report that reaches us. Of all the exploring parties that have recently started out from Fort Yale or Fort Hope, not one has failed to find gold in their tramp, although deterred in nearly every instance successfully prosecuting their labors by the absolute impossibility of providing themselves with supplies in a country almost trailless and wholly destitute with facilities for packing provisions. Washington Territory good diggings have been found on several small rivers, and the latest accounts from parties pushing westward from the Dalles, represent the country, east of the Cascades, to be no less fruitful in the glittering ore.

Portland, which has hitherto been but very slightly affected by the gold fever, was by last accounts fairly infected, and hundreds were hastening northward. There's no use in the newspapers of this State endeavoring to deceive themselves or their readers into the belief that the wonderful *stampede* of the past three months is the "be all and end all *here*," of the exodus to the North.

A slight reaction has been experienced, sure enough; but the reason thereof is a natural one, inherent in all great excitements. In the Spring of 1849, the tide of emigration to California encountered on the Isthmus of Panama a returning wave of the weak-hearted and irresolute, who denied that there was anything worth seeking on these golden shores. There have been thousands of these croaking discontents ever since, in California, and a portion of them followed in the wake of the Northern begira. Change of scene has not changed their nature. A good many operators went up to Puget Sound, and found all the water-front and best lots in Victoria already owned by men as avaricious as themselves. They were not prepared to enter the arena of speculation at the prices then prevailing, and came back to San Francisco in big disgust. Their denunciations have been duly heralded, to the great consolation of numerous interests which regarded themselves as anything but benefited by the departing hordes of the northward-bound. But the people went, and are going still, although the newspapers sound the knell of the few returning hundreds, vainly hoping (the wish father to the thought) that the whole movement may yet prove an abortion.

Your correspondent has no other material interests than those which are located in California. As a calm looker-on amid passing events of great moment, and familiarized with excitements through nine years of California life, he feels constrained to venture a few predictions relative to the future of this Pacific Coast. In the first place, he does not believe that California is to be immediately benefited by the development of the new gold-fields lately discovered in the North. The State has lost over thirty thousand of her population, one-half of these being taken from the laboring class. In the course of the coming Fall and Winter half as many more at least will take their departure in the same direction. Granting that there is no doubt of a great emigration to these shores, next year, from the Atlantic States, Canada and Europe, it is yet more than probable that much the largest portion of it will locate beyond our borders on the North. This is not a new country any longer. California is covered with claims. Her best agricultural lands are overlaid with Spanish grants; her mines are pretty generally taken up and owned. The new comer can scarcely commence his career, either at farming or digging gold, without considerable capital, unless he is content to work for others. Fresh emigration will reasonably prefer a fresh country, and the fertile valleys and unfettered gold fields of Oregon, Washington and New Caledonia will carry off the palm. California, in the year to come, cannot hope to recover much more than the amount of population she will have lost from the commencement of the Fraser movement.

Meanwhile, the emigration from Canada alone will be likely to add 20,000 or 30,000 to the Puget Sound country, and from Europe as many more. One year from the date of this present writing will, we venture to assert, witness a population of 100,000 people, settled in Vancouver's Island and the region of country contiguous to Puget Sound and the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Georgia. The city of Victoria will then number 10,000 permanent residents; (it now has a population of 7,000 or 8,000 of the floating order.) A city of five or six thousand will have sprung up at Fort Hope, the Sacramento of Fraser's River. There will be a number of rival cities on American soil, located at various points about Puget Sound, none of them of much importance or particular promise. The mining region of Oregon and Washington Territories is principally east of the Cascades, and the most advantageous avenue for supplying this section will be by way of the Columbia River.

Portland, the chief city of Oregon, is destined soon to rise into a degree of importance that few heretofore ever dreamed of its attaining. It has been stagnating a long while, but its resurrection is at hand. In five years more there will be five hundred thousand white population north of California, on the Pacific slope of this Continent. This State, and the contiguous territory below our southern border, will then contain one million people. Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Sonora, will form the Western cordon of States, gemming the Pacific shores of our glorious Union, like the gleaming rays of a summer sun, as it sinks into the soft bosom of the placid sea.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been held in most of the counties, and with results favorable in a large majority of cases to the Administration. Today the primary election is held in San Francisco, and the very rare incident of the success of the Administration Democracy is anticipated with much confidence. The Democratic State Convention meets at Sacramento on the 4th of August, and selects candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, (in place of BURNETT,) and for State Comptroller, in place of MANDEVILLE, (resigned upon receiving the appointment of United States Surveyor-General.) The Republicans have called their Convention on the 5th of September, at the same place. In several counties of the State the Douglas-Broderick Democrats have chosen separate delegations, and as it is no longer doubtful as to the complexion of the Convention proper, it is probable that the seceders will hold a distinct Convention and either nominate a ticket of their own or form some alliance with the Republicans. The latter party, however, repudiate the imputation of any desire to coalesce with the disaffected Democracy, and declare that they prefer to stand or fall by the issue, alone and unaided.

Congressman MCKIBBIN arrived by the last steamer, and has proceeded to Sierra County, from whence he hails. His advent, however, was preceded by the election of an Administration delegation from that County to the Democratic Convention. In Tuolumne, Shasta, El Dorado and Sacramento, as well as several other smaller Counties, the primary elections have been carried within the last few days in favor of the Administration Democracy.

The Rev. Dr. SCOTT arrived by the last steamer, and was welcomed on Sunday by immense crowds at his church on Bush-street, both in the morning and evening. There is no city, large or small, in the United States, where the Sabbath finds a more general and respectful observance than San Francisco; and that too without any aid from legislation. The same is the case all over California, and is even more manifest since the Sunday law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Rev. F. C EWER, who has succeeded Bishop KIP, in the Rectorship of Grace Church, is the most admired of our Episcopal divines, and will soon rank among the distinguished pulpit orators of the day.

In theatricals, quite a good business has been doing at San Francisco during the past month. The WALLACKS have played to excellent houses at the American Theatre, closing last evening with a complimentary benefit, which was an overflowing one. The last part of their engagement of one hundred nights, was the most successful of the entire period. They took leave of us in "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Guy Mannering," and sail on the *Golden Gate* today. They appeared for four nights in a new comedy, called "Fast Folks, or Early Times in California," written by Mr. JOSEPH A. NUNES, a lawyer of this city. The author, in order to insure a perfect representation of his production, hired the theatre and the entire company for two weeks, had the piece thoroughly rehearsed, and was rewarded by its decisive success, besides realizing the handsome sum of nearly $1,200 by this novel literary enterprise. Where in America has this achievement been paralleled? Assuredly, San Francisco is yet, as it always has been, the best theatrical city on the Continent. On Monday next the Christy Minstrels close at Maguire's Opera House, and visit Sacramento and Marysville. They will be succeeded by a dramatic company, with Mrs. VINING, the mother of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, as the new feature. This lady is said to be in the full possession of her histrionic powers, which were accorded, some years ago, considerable distinction upon the English stage. Her *forte* is the melodramatic and high tragic. It will interest the dramatic world to learn that Mrs. JOHN WOOD has applied for a divorce from her husband, alleging intemperance and cruel treatment as the provocation to this course. The case will be tried before a jury, in San Francisco, and attract a great deal of attention. Opinion as to its merits, is very much divided. Both Mrs. WOOD and her husband are favorites with our public; Mrs. WOOD, in a professional point of view, the most popular and successful artist we have ever had among us. She could play another engagement of a hundred nights in California, and be secured in advance, as upon her first adventure, $100 per night. Mrs. VINING, her mother, recently brought out the two children of Mr. and Mrs. WOOD—one of which Mrs. WOOD has with her; the other continues in the care of the father."

Our watering places have received very little support this season. The favorite White Sulphur Springs at Napa have about fifty regular sojourners, but the travel in that direction is not half as great as last Summer. The Big Trees and the Yo Semite Falls are equally neglected, all of which is chiefly owing to the Fraser-River excitement.

Mr. JOHN M. FREEMAN, the pioneer express man, goes East by the steamer to-day. He has lately visited the new gold regions in the North, extending his trip high up Fraser's River. His observations satisfied him of the brilliant prospect now dawning upon that hitherto almost unknown country, and he has established already a large express business throughout the mining localities, and with the principal cities on Puget Sound. WELLS, FARGO & Co. are also in the field, and their enterprise is extending the usefulness of their great institution throughout the entire extent of Oregon and Washington Territories and the British possessions beyond. PRO TEM.

### Discouraging Accounts from the Fraser River Mines.

We have dates from the Fraser River to the 10th of July, and the accounts are discouraging and unsatisfactory. The great rush from California has greatly abated. The following letters are from the San Francisco *Herald*:

FORT HOPE, Friday, June 10, 1858.

I have been as high up as a place they call the Grand Falls on Fraser River—that is, 140 miles above Fort Yale and 50 miles above Thompson River. There is some gold all the way up from Fort Hope to as high a point as you can reach on Fraser River, that is to a certainty; but you cannot make anything until the river is low. You may get on to a high bar, where you may make a little to buy provisions, and keep you here until the river falls, if it ever does. That is all I have done, and hundreds of men besides me. This is the honest truth. When the water falls, I think a man can make from three dollars upwards to the hand, on any part of the river beyond Fort Hope. I have been working on a bar called Foster's Bar, that is between Thompson River and the Grand Falls, above Mormon Bar. I got out of provisions there, and had to come back the whole distance for food. I have seen men eating horse-flesh, and picking wild berries for two weeks, trying to hold out, waiting to see if provisions would come to the Forks of Thompson and Fraser Rivers; but there is no prospect of any. On my way down, I have met over a thousand men on bars, lying idle, waiting until the river falls. No white man knows anything about this river, and you cannot find out from the Indians when it falls. The Indians are peaceable, but they will steal: it is impossible to watch them. It is the opinion at the Grand Falls that there will be trouble with them on Thompson River. They have already driven off miners that were prospecting there. Horse-flesh we had to pay seventy five cents a pound for. There have been no dry diggings found out yet, nor hill diggings. It is very cold up there—it was snowing the day that I was coming down. There is no game to be found of any account. I have seen some grouse and crows; they were shot as soon as they were seen. The Indians say that there are some mountain sheep; I have not seen any in my travels. The diggings will not pay but from one inch to six inches of top dirt—no deeper will pay.

We came down to bring our canoe up with provisions—the Harrison River route—and lay in a good stock for the Winter. When we got down the canoe was gone. It seems two of the men that had shares in it took it away, and sold it for $150. They are now working in the Navy-Yard, Mare Island. I would not speak of it if they had done right. The canoe only cost us of us $50. We have to stop here until we buy a canoe. They are very dear.

You have heard all I know of Fraser's River. This you may rely on as truth. There are a great number of men going back. You will hear more from them.

GEORGE DAVIS.

FORT HOPE, FRASER RIVER, Friday, July 9, 1858

MR. P. HUNT—*Dear Sir*: I arrived here one week ago, and I see no more than I did in San Francisco. The river is very high and there is nothing doing, and God only knows when there will be. I have not seen anything to make me believe but this is another Kern River scheme. Make yourself easy about it—you have a Fraser River in San Francisco. Should anybody want to come here they can bet that they are sure to be disappointed. I reached here after a great deal of trouble, and I do not wish to return until I make sure of the existence of gold. We have not seen a cent of any kind of money as yet, other than that which came from San Francisco. Tell every friend who is doing well to stay at home. I intend to go up to Fort Yale to-morrow. Should I observe anything worth your notice I will write you again. JEREMIAH TWOHIG.

The following statements respecting the mines, are from the Whatcom *Northern Light*:

STATEMENT OF MR. JONES.

Mr. ISAAC D. JONES, a member of the Third Legislature of Washington Territory, and highly respected as a gentleman of veracity, was among the very first miners who went to Fraser River. He has just returned from that region, and furnishes us with the following information:

His claim is on Hill's Bar, two miles below Fort Yale. It has thus far yielded him about $1,000. The top sand pays, and is stripped a short distance down, when a vein of yellow clay is struck, about eight inches thick, which pays at the rate of an ounce to the hand.

There are about seventy-five claims on Hill's Bar. The claims above and below are also taken.

Mr. JONES exhibited to us forty ounces of dust, taken from his claim. He says there is no question about the diggings being rich—"richer than ever were heard of before." A few miles below Hill's Bar, the first sluices have been put in operation, in the woods, where the dirt pays from a bit to a dollar the pan.

Mr JONES is down on business, and will return to the diggings in the course of a few days.

STATEMENT OF MR. BROWN.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN, formerly of Calaveras County, an Italian, in company with ten others, returned to this place by canoe, from 35 miles above the junction of Fraser and Thompson Rivers, on Thursday afternoon.

They were on a prospecting expedition, but exhausted their provisions before doing much. Wherever they took out prospects, they found gold; some places more and some less. They saw miners who were making from $20 to $150 per day, in surface diggings.

Above the forks of the two rivers, the gold is coarse. The Indians exhibited pieces to them as large as pigeon eggs, and signified to them by signs, that during the diurnal revolution of the sun, they could take out a double handful of it. They are very numerous and insolent, making their appearance suddenly in great force, when least expected.

On their return, they fell in with a Canadian who was building a fort at or near the forks, where they left two of their partners. He had been three days without food, and was forced to kill a horse, fifteen pounds of the flesh of which Mr. BROWN and party purchased at fifty cents a pound, their own stock of provisions having been exhausted. From this point, they suffered severely from hunger, procuring a scant supply from time to time from those they met, in the best manner they could.

There are about a thousand miners at Fort Yale doing nothing, waiting for the river to fall. Provisions are very scarce there also.

Mr. BROWN was a miner in California nine years; but he says he never saw as rich surface diggings as there are on Fraser's and Thompson Rivers. He intends returning with his party to the diggings in a few days.

STATEMENT OF MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. J. P. RUSSELL, formerly of Weaverville, Trinity County, California, returned from Fort Hope on Wednesday morning, by canoe, for provisions. He furnishes us with the following items of news, which we think reliable:

He was at Fort Hope ten days, where there are between three and four hundred miners. Owing to the high waters of Fraser's River, they are all idle. Many have staked off claims, to be worked when the waters recede.

About three miles above Fort Hope, before the river rose, several miners were averaging an ounce a day, by stripping some five feet depth of sand. The dust in that region is float gold, and generally obtained near the surface.

Mr. RUSSELL saw two men from the forks of Fraser's and Thompson rivers, who told him that miners there were making from one to four ounces a day, and that there was plenty of ground there for as many persons as chose to occupy it.

Mr. R. brought down eight dissatisfied persons who are returning to California, cursing the mines, and swearing that the whole country is a humbug. But he assures us that neither of them ever did a day's labor at Fort Hope. They left the diggings entirely untried, and, of a consequence, could not know anything about them. Those that he met who could and had worked, nearly all exhibited more or less gold, and expressed themselves hopefully of abundant success when the waters subside.

Mr. R. exhibited to us some five or six ounces of dust, several of which were beautiful agglomerated specimens. We obtained from him one of these latter, weighing eight dollars, for exhibition to those who are still incredulous of the existence of gold on Fraser's and Thompson Rivers.

The same unsatisfactory account is given from other sources. The Fort Hope correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing on the 9th of July, says:

"I would advise all persons to remain where they are until there is more known in regard to the mines than there is at present. I have seen but one lot of dust, and that was seventeen ounces and a quarter. It belonged to an old friend of mine by the name of KELLY. He sent it down by FREEMAN & Co.'s Express to your city. There is gold here beyond doubt, but to what extent no one can tell. Below this place there is no mining going on at the present. I have seen two persons whom I am acquainted with who came in to-day. They had started for Thompson River, and after going some seventy miles were compelled to come back. From what I have seen, I am pretty well satisfied that no one can go through until the river falls, which will not be until the latter part of September. The snow at this place is still on the mountains."

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 9th ult., says:

"The news from the gold region, for several days past, has been rather unfavorable, owing to the continued high water on the river; and the speculations, or rather gambling operations in real estate have receded rapidly, and present appearances indicate a still downward tendency, if not an actual panic. If the Cascade Mountains were solid gold, and Victoria the only harbor on the Pacific coast, men could not have been more eager to secure property; but just now they begin to think that even Fraser's River is not quite filled with the *ore*. They are also beginning to discover that Victoria and Esquimalt harbors, combined, cannot safely accommodate the fleets of the universe, nor even hold half the number of vessels which could lie safely around San Francisco.

Very few doubt the existence of gold, even in large quantities, on Fraser River, but when they take into consideration the difficulties of navigating it, and carrying up a sufficiency of provisions, and the expense attending the frequent trips up and down, most of them conclude that the amounts received don't pay for the risks incurred. I have conversed with many who have come here, within the past week, to work for daily wages during the next six weeks, until the river falls sufficiently to enable them to go to work again.

Now, I wish to give a word of advice to those who are Fraser-River crazed, and bound to come and see for themselves, and that is, that they had better all stay home—at least, until they hear better news. Many poor fellows who spent their all in getting here, are now going round without a dollar in their pockets, not knowing where to get a meal to eat, or where to rest their wearied bodies. If the gold excitement is as largely as reported, they will lose nothing by remaining, for there is room enough for all, and they will escape a great deal of suffering and loss of time and money."

### Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company—Opening up Fraser's River to Free Trade.

The Victoria *Gazette* gives an interesting report of a "Meeting of Conference," which was held at the Government House, Victoria, on 10th June, at which Governor DOUGLAS, Councillors JOHN WORK and RODERICK FINLAYSON, and five members, viz: T. J. SKINNER, J. YATES, J. D. PEMBERTON, Speaker HELMCKEN and J. W. MCKAY, of the Colonial House of Assembly were present. The Governor, on this occasion, gave some important information as to the supposed rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the probability of the Fraser's River country being soon opened to free trade. We quote (the italics being our own) from the *Gazette*:

His Excellency commenced the Conference by stating that any information in his possession would be cordially given to those present, but that a portion of it must be considered confidential, and not to be made public.

1. *With regard to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.*

These rights were granted to them by license.

The Speaker [HELMCKEN] suggested that this license referred to trade with Indians only, and not with white men.

His Excellency replied that at the time of the granting of the license there were no white men resident in the Territory; and added that he had received advices from the Home Government which left no doubt that the Hudson's Bay Co. did possess the exclusive right of navigation and trade.

2. *Whether the Executive had assumed any authority over Fraser River.*

His Excellency replied that he had not assumed any such authority; but as the representative of the Crown, had taken measures to preserve law and order, and had made regulations enforcing the navigation laws of Great Britain. He had allowed persons to go up the river, and had granted them licenses to mine; had appointed custom-house officers and justices of the peace, and had called upon H. M. S. *Satellite* to assist in preventing any violation of the navigation laws.

The Speaker desired to know whether, having taken, or undertaken the government of Fraser's River, this act in itself did not abrogate the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to exclusive navigation.

His Excellency replied that it was entirely out of his power to abrogate any of the rights or privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. In fact, so far as he had gone, he had received the sanction of the officers of that body, in this region. Moreover, that the British Government regarded treaties as sacred and binding, in all cases.

3. *Touching the point by whose authority the "sufferances" to Fraser's River navigation are granted:*

His Excellency stated that they were granted by virtue of the power vested in him as representative of the Crown, as well as by consent of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. The exclusive right of the Company to trade and navigation necessarily excludes the transportation of any property save theirs, except by their permission.

The Speaker suggested that the miners having been allowed to go up the river, and the Government having in a greater or less degree assumed control of the stream, it would follow that these people had a right to be supplied with provisions, exclusive of the Company's monopoly, and therefore that British vessels, duly cleared here, had a right to proceed up the river for that purpose.

His Excellency replied that he must repeat that he had no authority to diminish or interfere with the Company's rights and privileges.

The Speaker suggested that the Hudson's Bay Company had not the means of supplying the large number of people that would be at the mines within a short time, and that it appeared probable that starvation, or calamities equally serious, would ensue. It would therefore be necessary and proper to allow vessels to carry provisions.

His Excellency replied that the matter had given rise to serious deliberation and attention. Already permission had been granted to two American steamers to carry passengers and provisions, under certain restrictions. Necessity had compelled this action, and had also forced him to act more or less illegally, but not unjustly. *Should an emergency arise, permits would of course be granted to other vessels for like purposes, and every possible means be adopted for the prevention of suffering in the mining regum.*

The Speaker suggested that merchants in England, in view of the restrictions put upon trade, would not be likely to send out supplies and emigrants; thus inflicting a double injury, first on our country, next on our colony. It was also to be feared that merchants would presume from the fact of the Company's being the only large purchaser, that they would be more or less at the latter's mercy, who would buy only at a price fixed by themselves; that is to say, the ships would have no other market than the Company, to which they might take their supplies.

His Excellency replied, that far from having the effect feared by the Speaker, the Company's privileges would produce a result exactly the contrary. He thought the present condition of trade offered greater inducements to British merchants than an open traffic would do. Touching the price of articles, that depended entirely on supply and demand. He was quite sure, and the House must also know, that the Hudson's Bay Company were upright and honorable, and not likely to stoop to unfair dealing.

4. *Touching the future government of Fraser River.*

His Excellency said, that as this was a matter at present under negotiation, he could not make any facts known, save in conference; and, that the House might know the general outline of his policy, he would read extracts from his last dispatches to the Home Government.

The Speaker wished to inquire whether the Hudson's Bay Company, having the exclusive right to trade, could transfer any part of their right to others; that is to say, whether they could grant sufferances to any other parties to trade.

The Governor suggested, that in issuing sufferances, the Company did not transfer their rights; in fact, that the regulations and stipulations did not interfere with them. The House must recollect that it was the conjoint act of the Governor as Executive, and the Governor as part of the Hudson's Bay Company. His Excellency added, that he has been actuated by two motives: 1st. To do full justice to the Hudson's Bay Company. 2d. To promote by every legitimate means the welfare and prosperity of the Colony. He was always willing to impart information to the House, and was pleased that this Conference had been asked.

The Speaker replied, that the Conference was asked, 1st, for the sake of information; it being the misfortune of the House of Assembly not to possess any Government members; that is to say, any one to supply information upon the acts and intentions of the Governor and Council. 2d. That the information furnished verbally would save His Excellency an immense amount of trouble in writing, which this House, aware of the pressing demands upon his time, were desirous of obviating. They did not wish to add unnecessarily to the cares of office, but had a duty to perform in endeavoring to promote the interest and welfare of their constituents and the colony. Therefore, they had taken this means of obtaining the desired information. In the name of the House, he begged to thank His Excellency for the courtesy shown, and was pleased to find that the explanations resulted in showing that little difference of opinion existed between the House and the Governor.

The deputation then withdrew.

### Important Gold Discoveries in Southern California.

*From the Los Angeles Star, July 3.*

The great topic of conversation during the present week has been the lately discovered gold mines at Owen's Lake, distant from this city less than 200 miles. They are reported to be rich beyond all precedent in California. It has been known for years past by a respectable and most reliable gentleman, that somewhere in the locality of Owen's Lake very rich deposits of gold existed, which he himself had seen. It appears that, on coming to this country, his party lost their way, and in their wanderings in the mountains discovered rich gold mines. Being nearly out of provisions, they could not remain at the place, but hastened on to the settlements for the purpose of procuring provisions and mining implements. Having passed some time in this city, the gentleman referred to fitted out an expedition to work the mines; but after travelling in various directions, and provisions becoming short, the party abandoned the search and returned to this city, having accomplished nothing in the way of discovery. This was felt to be a damper, and nothing further was done in the matter, although the promoter of the scheme remained confident of the existence of the gold, although disappointed in not reaching the field of his former labors.

Recent explorations, however, have discovered the locality, and it is now considered that the vicinity of Owen's Lake is the place where rich deposits of gold were discovered in 1849. Information of this fact reached the city during the week, and a party was immediately formed to proceed to Owen's Lake and make a minute survey of the country, and to thoroughly prospect the same for gold.

### News from the Sandwich Islands.

Advices from Honolulu, received *viâ* San Francisco, are to the 11th of June.

The Hawaiian Parliament opened its session on the 11th of June, and we find the King's speech on the occasion published in the *Polynesian* and "extra" *Advertiser*. The document does not appear to be of any especial importance, but as a composition of a civilized Kanaka monarch it may be read as a curiosity. It was written in English, we are informed, by KAMEHAMEHA himself, who is familiar with the English and French languages. As a specimen of the royal speech, we give the opening passage, where the King dedicates his first-born to the nation:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: Since the Legislature was last in session, it has pleased Almighty God to bless me with a son. The birth of an heir to the Throne is an event which you, now congregated to pass measures not for the temporary only but for the permanent prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, under a Constitutional Monarchy, cannot but regard with solemn interest. Not only the preservation of his life, but the characteristics which the Prince may develop as he grows to manhood, and the education to be imparted to him, are matters in no small degree inseparable from the future of our country's history—from that distant part of it in which I, and many of you, will take no share. Gentlemen, the child is yours as well as mine; the circumstances that attend his birth deprive me of an undivided interest in him, for if such be the will of Divine Providence, he will one day be to your sons what I am to their fathers. Destined as he is, to exercise a paramount influence in years to come, I consecrate him to my people, and with God's help I will leave unused no faculty with which I am indued to make him worthy of your love and loyalty, and an ornament to the throne of his great predecessor, who only did battle to establish peace and lay the foundations of order."

We notice in the *Polynesian* of June 12, various reports exhibiting the financial condition of the country. The fiscal receipts for two years are stated to have been $667,000, and the public debt amounted, on the 1st of April last, to about $60,000. It will be remembered that the finances of the kingdom are virtually under the control of the English, who are bent, it is said, to impose a large debt on the native Government. The rate of interest now paid on the debt varies from 12 to 18 per cent.

Trade is represented as being very dull, all the whaling fleet having left for the North, and would not return till October.

The guano ship had sailed for Jervis Island for a second cargo of guano, and it was thought that 1,000 to 1,400 tons of guano would be in Honolulu on the 1st of September.

We notice the arrival of the clipper-ship *Dashing Wave* from San Francisco, on the 1st of June, 14 days passage. She sailed again from Honolulu for Calcutta on the 5th. The fancy lawyer STANLEY, of Sacramento, took passage for Calcutta on her.

## NEW-GRANADA.

### Final Action of Congress on the Cass-Herran Treaty—Refusal to Protect the Transit—Powerless Condition of the Government to Preserve Order—Bankruptcy of the Republic.

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

At length we have the final action of the Congress of New Granada upon the Cass Herran Convention, and truly may it be said with regard thereto, that the "mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse."

The question has been definitely settled, so far at least as this Government is concerned, as follows:

*First*—By the rejection of the seventh article *in toto*. This article, it will be recollected, provided for the establishment of a coal dépôt upon one of the Islands in the Bay of Panama by the United States, for the convenience of the Pacific naval squadron.

*Second*—The following addenda are adopted as explanations of the first article, which imposes upon New Granada the obligation to protect this transit, suppress disturbances, &c., &c., viz.:

"It is understood that the obligation of New-Granada to preserve peace and good order on the Inter-oceanic route of the Isthmus of Panama, spoken of in the first article of this agreement (Convention,) is the same as that of all nations for preserving peace and order in their territories, according to the general principles of international law, and to the public treaties they may have celebrated.

The reclamations of corporate bodies, companies or individuals who may have entered into contracts with New-Granada, are not comprised in the stipulations of this agreement when such reclamations arise from acts relative to the said contracts."

A few more unimportant amendments relative to the term arbitrator have been adopted.

But the above are substantially the amendments that have been made to the Convention, and in this shape it will be returned to the United States for their approval or disapproval.

Considering that General CASS insisted in the outset upon the acknowledgment of responsibility on the part of New-Granada to protect the transit, and in fact made it the basis of his negotiations with Gen. HERRAN, it is scarcely to be presumed that he will submit to such a miserable equivocation as has been resorted to by New-Granada. It is a complete *dodge*. President BUCHANAN cannot approve the Treaty in its present amended form, with the question of responsibility entirely ignored by New-Granada; much less will he transmit it to the United States Senate for its ratification. It would be leaving this great highway of nations, over which pass monthly some two thousand American citizens and about four millions of treasure, besides a large amount of merchandise, completely exposed to the mercy of a lawless population, which cannot, or at least has not been kept in subjection by the authorities of this country.

It leaves the matter precisely where it was before a resort was had to negotiations by the two Governments. It will be remembered that when the propositions for a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with New-Granada, presented through Messrs. BOWLIN and MORSE, were rejected at Bogota, this Government then denied its obligation to protect the transit and also any responsibility for the massacre of American citizens at this place in April, 1856. This ridiculous position has been adhered to with singular pertinacity ever since, by the leading men as well as the great masses of the country, and Congress dared not go counter to this feeling: hence its resort to the miserable subterfuge to get rid of the question.

One thing is very clear: New-Granada never has protected and never will protect this transit,—and what can we expect when she denies that any obligation to do so is imposed upon her. The only protection that has been afforded this route since the massacre of 1856, has been that given by the United States ships-of-war stationed at Aspinwall and Panama, and now that they have been withdrawn, the only protection left is that furnished by the English and French ships-of-war—both these nations having adopted the wise policy of keeping a war vessel anchored off this place at all times. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Alarm* is still here, but is soon to be relieved by the *Alert*. The French ship *Constantine* is also expected here every day.

It is certainly very strange that all the United States ships of war should be withdrawn from here at this time, whilst our difficulties with New-Granada are in such an unsettled state. However, as the naval forces have been withdrawn, it is to be hoped that President BUCHANAN will employ a part of the land forces of the United States to maintain order and tranquillity on this Isthmus, and protect the lives and property of American citizens, which New-Granada not only cannot and does not do, but which she denies devolves upon her.

If the President of the United States has declared, as has been intimated, his purpose to protect the Isthmus of Nicaragua at all hazards, clearly a much stronger obligation rests upon him to protect this route, over which our mails and treasure pass. Here our peaceful citizens *in transitu* have been cruelly massacred, for which no atonement has yet been made; and these outrages are liable to be repeated at any time, without this Government taking any steps to prevent them, or offering any redress when done; for we are gravely told that no obligation is imposed on her to "preserve peace and good order on the interoceanic route of the Isthmus of Panama," as provided for in the Cass-Herran Convention. And she stultifies herself by an appeal to Public or International law.

This is simply trifling with us, and the United States should at once adopt vigorous measures to bring her to terms.

The second amendment to the Treaty, excluding Companies who have contracts with New Granada from receiving indemnification for losses during the massacre of April, 1856, is intended to apply to the Panama Railroad Company. Nothing can be more unjust. That Company in a pecuniary point of view, was perhaps the greatest sufferer by the massacre of that year, and to exclude it from benefits conceded to others, is manifestly unjust, and ought not to be submitted to by the United States Government. Without discussing the question *pro* or *con*, I will simply cite an instance showing the injustice of the principle set up by New Granada.

The Panama Railroad Company contracts to receive and deliver passengers' baggage on board of the steamer at Aspinwall and Panama. Now, suppose another massacre, such as that of 1856, should occur, and the baggage of passengers, which is sometimes very valuable, is destroyed and plundered, as on that occasion, and the suffering passengers choose to hold the Company liable, and they should, in fact, recover? Who is the Company to look to for indemnity?

It certainly could not look to New Granada, for she utterly denies her obligation to preserve peace and good order on the transit. The Company being composed of American citizens, and holding as it does, a charter from one of the States of the American Union, finding that it could get no redress from New Granada, would naturally appeal to the United States for reparation.

To show how utterly powerless, at least to do what is right, the authorities of this State are, I will mention one or two circumstances that have occurred of late.

On the 22d of June last Mr. JOHN MARTIN, a citiz

## A VISIT TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

In compliance with a promise made some time since, and partly because there is a want of reliable information in regard to this Summer resort, I will try to give you such a description of a short visit there, as will, perhaps, interest your readers, or be of use to some future visitor.

CAVE—HOW ACCESSIBLE.

In times past this has been a very inaccessible place, from bad roads, and indifferent public conveyances. It lies half-way between Louisville and Nashville, twelve miles from the direct stage-route, and ninety from each of those places. A railroad is now in process of construction upon the same route, being completed, with cars running forty-three miles south of Louisville, leaving nearly sixty of bad staging to reach the Cave. Passengers now leave the latter city at 6 A. M. and arrive at the Cave at 10 A. M. next morning. It is now expected that the railroad will be finished to within twenty miles of the Cave by Sept. 15, or at all events by the opening of the Spring travel, the grading being already finished to that point.

The Cave Hotel is situated in a very thinly-inhabited section of country, one-fourth mile east of Green River, which, at this point, for a few miles runs nearly south. It is capable of accommodating two hundred guests, and is in most respects a very well-managed House. A fine band furnishes music for dancing every evening, and for accompanying guests through the Cave. The extent of the hotel buildings may be better understood from the fact that a single piazza extends 320 feet in one direction, and 270 in another.

A visitor is surprised at the paucity of information to be acquired about the cave, after his arrival there. No description or guide book of it is to be had. He is however, informed that there is *the long route*, nine miles and back, and always the same, which it takes all day to see; and *the short route*, embracing a selection of the rest of the Cave, and nearly all its magnificence and grandeur, of which but a very small part is usually shown by the guides, unless the visitor previously knows what are the main points of interest.

THE LONG ROUTE.

A descent of two hundred yards, through a beautiful dell, shaded with abundant forest growth, brings the company to the mouth of the cave. Here we are startled with a rush of cold air, which continually issues from the cave during Summer, and take seats near the mouth, to become accustumed to the change in temperature; that of the cave being about 60° at all seasons.

The guide having provided us with oil lamps, we commence a descent of 30 feet, over rude stone steps, which brings us within the yawning mouth of the cavern. A little cataract to the left falls into a pit, and gloom and darkness begin to remind us of the "nether world." An uninteresting passage, of a hundred yards, with the issuing current of air nearly extinguishing our lamps, brings us to the great vestibule or anti-chamber of the cave.

It is a hall of elliptical shape, 200 feet in length by 150 wide, with a roof as flat and level as if finished by the trowel, and from 50 to 60 feet high.

A passage to the right is Audubon-avenue. We keep straight on, however, with a passage opening into what is no other than the Main Cave. Standing near the entrance of the vestibule, a straight course of 500 feet through each of these passages is presented to view, with the same level roof common to both, the entire extent of this prodigious space being covered by a single rock, in which the eye can detect no interruption, except at its borders, which are surrounded by a broad cornice, traced, as it were, in horizontal panel-work, with no pier or pillar of any kind supporting it, but regular and noble in outline.

The walls of this chamber gives us back no rays of light, but a canopy of the blackness of darkness, which the eye seeks to pierce in vain, spreads above us.

Passing directly through the vestibule we enter the main cavern. This resembles a vast tunnel; is five miles in length, with an average height of 40 feet, and width of 60 feet. The guide believes its general direction to be northeast, but it seemed to us more probable that it is nearly parallel with Green River, having, therefore, a general direction nearly north. It is the largest natural subterranean avenue of which we have any knowledge.

Proceeding, with a very gradual descent, down the main cave for a quarter of a mile, we come to the Kentucky Cliffs, so called from a fancied resemblance to those of the Kentucky River; and with a more rapid descent of 20 feet, enter the Church. The ceiling is here more than 60 feet high, and the church itself, with a recess, 100 feet in diameter. The recess resembles a pulpit, with the organ loft above and behind it, sufficiently large for a choir and organ of the largest size. In this great natural temple religious services have been sometimes performed, and so pure and sonorous is the air, that the speaker can make himself heard by a large congregation with but slight effort.

At a short distance before arriving at the Church, we passed through a swelling expanse of the main cave called the Rotunda. After leaving the Church we see the ruins of the saltpetre works, which, during the war of 1812, were extensively mined; the pumps, leaching vats, &c., are still to be seen, in a wonderful state of preservation, considering the lapse of nearly fifty years since their disuse. A little further on we see the tracks of the oxen and cart wheels used in gathering the saliferous earth from the floor of the cave to be bleached. We next arrive at the Ball-room, so called from its adaptation to such assemblages. The cave is here wide, straight, and nearly level for several hundred feet, and at this point having a side apartment suitable for a large orchestra, with a gallery extending back to the level of the high embankment, near which, a little further on in the cave, the Gothic-avenue leads off to the right. This we shall describe hereafter, it being on what is called the short route.

It seemed to us that the Ball-room might be fitted up with chandeliers, seats, &c., and more magnificently suit "the light fantastic toe" than any other—in the bowels of the earth. Upon our suggesting to the guide that the floor would need some leveling for lady dancers, he thought champagne would have the same effect for both gentlemen and ladies. The Ball-room is half a mile from the mouth of the cave. We now have an easy walk of another half mile through the main cave, during which we pass Willis' Spring, a beautiful fluted niche in the left-hand wall, worn out by the constant attrition of water as it trickles down into a basin below. The Well Cave, Rocky Cave, &c., are within this distance. We are now shown a remarkable rock, at our right, which we immediately see bears a close resemblance to an immense coffin, hence called the Giant's Coffin. We here leave the main cave, on the long route, and passing behind this remarkable object, enter by a narrow passage a nearly circular chamber, nearly 100 feet in diameter, with roof so low as to force us to stoop, this being the vestibule of the Deserted Chambers, and, as it were, of the long route.

The general character of the cave has now changed. It is less uniform; we continually descend. It is so tortuous in its course that all idea of points of compass is immediately lost: now we stoop, now we have a Gothic arch fifty feet high over our heads; now a wide, but low arch, as at the Wooden Bowl; now a grand arcade, with magnificent prospect, of heights and distances, as two or three miles further on. At the Deserted Chambers the features presented are wild and terrific. For 200 yards the ceiling is rough and broken, and then again becomes white, smooth, and wavy.

At Richardson's Spring the print of children's feet, and moccasins of bygone ages, are to be seen. There are more remarkable pits in this part of the cave than elsewhere; the Bottomless Pit is 150 feet deep, with a dome over it of 20 feet, making 170 feet in all. Blazing missiles of saltpetre and sulphur served to show us its immense depth. The Bottomless Pit terminates the range of the Deserted Chambers: we cross it on a bridge, and soon after enter the Winding Way, or Fat Man's Misery, one hundred feet long, it being a mere zig-zag channel from 12 to 18 inches wide, worn in the limestone rock, and as we walked along, wider above our waists; here we stoop for quite a distance—almost crawl—but soon emerge into a hall called Great Relief. We here take a turn to the left, and soon enter River Hall, which "descends like the slope of a mountain, the ceiling stretching away—away before us, vast and grand as the firmament at midnight." At a short distance on the left is a steep precipice, where, by the aid of blazing nitre, we look down upon a broad black sheet of water eighty feet below—The Dead Sea.

Descending here by a ladder of twenty feet, we find ourselves among piles of gigantic rocks, and, as we pass along, hear the roar of invisible waterfalls; and, at the foot of the slope, the river Styx lies before us, deep and black, overarched with a rocky bridge, which we cross.

One of the most picturesque sights that we ever beheld is to see a long procession of men and women, with their lamps and grotesque attire, pass along these wild and craggy paths; now slow—now fast—now disappearing behind high cliffs—now sinking into ravines, their lights shining in long vistas through winding tunnels, or fissures in the rocks; then suddenly emerging from some abrupt angle, standing in the bright gleam of their lights, and relieved by the towering black masses around them.

Another descent brings us to the River Lethe, where we embark on a flat-bottomed boat, and ride for a quarter of a mile, on a river, with a gentle current, being propelled by the guide, who pushes with a pole either against the bottom of the river, or else the arched roof of the cave, which, in some places, we can reach with our hands.

We disembark, and commence an ascent for a short distance on the Grand Walk; which, though somewhat damp, resembles its name, and in size is a little like the main cave. A few hundred yards brings us to Echo River, where again we embark on water without much current, but beautifully arched, and reverberating the sounds of our voices with sonorous cadences. The arch at first is so low that we have to stoop to the seats in order to pass; but in a few yards becomes higher, from five to ten feet high, and in some places much more, with a width of twenty or thirty feet. The ladies of our party here favored us with some songs, which, redoubled by the arch over head echoed up and down these solitudes, like angels' voices. Certainly, never to us seemed the human voice more sweet.

These rivers rise and fall with Green River, and therefore communicate directly with it; hence, we infer that the cave at this point is probably very near that river, but does not pass under it, because this is the lowest point of the cave, and on a level with it. We, therefore, infer that the whole of the cave must be on the Hotel side of the river, though it is very possible that Echo River may pass under the main cave—may pass under, and return, in fact. But this is mere conjecture, as the proprietors will not allow any accurate survey to be made; without which not even the guides, who have been such for twenty years, have much idea of the relative position of the different parts of the cave.

They believe the general direction of the long route to be southeast. After passing over Echo River, three-quarters of a mile, we are four miles from the mouth. We immediately begin to ascend from the river, and passing through Cascade Hall see a beautiful water-fall to the right. Silliman's avenue begins here, and continues for three miles, varying very much in width, but nowhere averaging as large as the main cave. The Infernal Regions, is a rocky valley a little way on, the novelty and grandeur of which elicit our wonder and admiration. The ceiling here, for some distance, is about forty feet high. Serpent Hall is next in this avenue, the roof having been washed into seams resembling the twining of many serpents. The main sides of the cave here, as elsewhere, are gray limestone, but the roof of this hall, and many of the finest incrustations, are of gypsum, having a yellowish or rose tint on the surface. At the distance of a mile and a half from the river, a projecting cliff, from a fancied resemblance, is called the Stem of the Great Western. For the same distance this avenue continues grand but monotonous, with various windings and climbings over projecting ledges, and masses of loose rock. At one place we wind through Gothic arches only five feet wide but thirty or forty high.

At seven miles from the mouth of the cave, this avenue terminates at a ladder of fifteen feet, which we ascend into Cleveland's Cabinet. Before reaching this ladder, an avenue called Boone's, a mile long, leads off to the left. Here two of our party who remained behind to smoke their names on a projecting rock, were temporarily lost, and were obliged to remain behind in utter darkness, having lost their light, until our return, three hours after. At the commencement of this Cabinet is Martha's Vineyard, an astonishing mass of alabaster stalagmites, resembling immense bunches of grapes. At a short distance from this point is Washington Hall, our dining place. This hall is of irregular shape, but sufficiently large to deserve its name, abounding in the most beautiful incrustations of gypsum, very many of which have become detached from all parts of the roof and sides of this cabinet or avenue, which assumes the average width of 70 feet, and is from 12 to 15 high. The most magnificent specimens brought from the Cave are found in this avenue, and may be taken up in exhaustless quantities from its floor.

The remarkable objects as we passed along are, Mary's Bower, Flora's Garden, The Cross, The Last Rose of Summer, St. Cecilia's Grotto, The Card Table, where hundreds of cards have been left, The Diamond Grotto, Backer's Glory, &c. To attempt a description of all these would occupy a volume; they must be seen to be appreciated. The term beautiful applies to them all.

Cleveland's Cabinet, at the end of two miles, or nine from the mouth of the Cave, finds a fit termination in the Rocky Mountains. A climb of 80 feet high over rocky cliffs brings us to the first of these summits, whence we look down a similar descent into Dismal Hollow; a place of remarkable wildness and grandeur. From this summit we see by means of the nitre lights the cave branching at right angles to our path, and presenting one of the grandest single views to be seen anywhere in it. We climb down and up this valley, taking the left branch, over like mountainous cliffs, and find at the distance of a few hundred yards a suitable termination of our walk at an inaccessible pit, into which we throw rocks, which strike again and again at unknown depths.

The right branch from Dismal Hollow is about the same length, but we did not follow it up. The guide thinks the summit of the Rocky Mountains must be near the surface of the earth, but at what place he has no idea,—probably not more than four miles in a straight line from the Hotel. We were seven hours in walking from the mouth of the cave to Termination Pit; we returned in three hours. On our return the guide attempted to catch, in a net, some of those eyeless fishes which live in the rivers of this cave. They are of the size of a finger perhaps, white, but with no vestige of an eye.

We had now finished the long route, returning laden with beautiful specimens, chiefly derived from Cleveland's Cabinet, from which nearly all the finest curiosities now carried away from the cave are obtained.

Whatever of wonderful extent, of thrilling interest, of wild beauty, grotesque form, or unearthly echo, we had experienced on the long route, we found far more in other parts of the cavern of sublimity, immensity, solemnity and grandeur.

THE SHORT ROUTE.

All parts of the cave, except those beyond the river, are included in the short route; but the guides usually show only such as are most easily accessible. Visitors, therefore, who go there without any previous knowledge of it, are quite likely not to see the most remarkable and wonderful parts of the cavern.

The most sublime and grand objects I should place in the following order: 1. The Mammoth Dome. 2. Gorin's Dome. 3. Solomon's Temple 4. (As the most beautiful,) The Star-Chamber.

To visit the Mammoth Dome we pursue the main cave, and the long route to Relief Hall, when we take an avenue to the right, (the left goes to the rivers,) which brings us in about a mile of not very remarkable objects, to an abrupt precipice, which would seem to terminate our progress. Over its brink all looks dark, and solemn, and immense. The guide shows us a ladder, however, which with a descent of twenty feet, brings us to the foundation-rocks of this huge temple of nature. Imagine a cathedral, rising with a single groined arch, in Gothic form, to the height of two hundred feet, the walls consisting entirely of perpendicular columns of rock, reaching from the bottom to the top, and fluted as regularly and beautifully as if done by the sculptor's chisel. Some rockets, which I had bought for the purpose, we succeeded in shooting directly to the top of the Dome, which by their brilliant course and falling sparks, revealed to us its astonishing height.

We got another view by climbing a precipitous pile of rocks, which brought us into what might be called the gallery of this church. Here we had a close view of what the guide called the Corinthian capitals of the columns; we could hardly believe they had not been chiseled by human hand. From this point, by the fuliginous lights of the guide, far up, a hundred and fifty feet above our head, we catch fitful glipses of the dark gray arches rolling dimly away, and the heavy buttresses of the columns projecting their enormous masses from the shadowy wall. The scene is astonishing, solemn, awful, prodigious! What profound silence during countless centuries, gloomy, still and breathless, has reigned in this subterranean temple!

After ascending the ladder I turned for a last look at the Mammoth Dome, and left it with my mind oppressed with a sense of grandeur, sublimity and solitude indescribable. The guide told me that he had brought no ladies to this place in the last three years, as it is only shown to those who specially request to see it.

GORIN'S DOME.

To reach this we go nearly back to the main cave, or as far as the Bottomless Pit, and near there turn to the right and keeping on, soon begin to pass through a lofty but winding course, called the Labyrinth, resembling narrow goth c arches, of irregular and fantastic forms. We wind along sundry shelving rocks, up and down small precipices, and passing along a sort of gallery, look in at Gorin's Dome through a "hole in the wall" of perhaps three feet diameter, and about half way between its top and bottom. The guide, through another aperture, lights it up, and a magnificent but very imperfect view of it is here obtained—that which visitors usually get. Our guide, however, as good luck would have it, accidentally dropped his drinking cup, which he valued, to the bottom. He went after it, and another gentleman and myself followed. The guide thought we could not follow; but for 40 feet of perpendicular descent we climbed through holes as small as chimney flues, and slippery with slimy ooze; but holding by foot and hand, and catching on projecting corners and in seams of the rock, sometimes six feet apart, we at last arrived, where no woman ever was, at the bottom of Gorin's Dome. Our rockets lighted up this awful spire, rising 250 feet in perpendicular height above our heads. The fluted columns resemble those of the Mammoth Dome, but are much less majestic. We found partly covering the floor, a patch, a few feet in diameter, of smooth and beautiful pebbles, like those of an ocean beach. What immense ages must have elapsed during which they have been worn smooth by the water dropping from above! This cave should rather be called a spire than a dome, as it has a diameter of only fifteen or twenty feet.

We left with regret, feeling more than repaid for our slippery and perilous climb. Retracing our steps, a mile and a half brings us back to the Giant's Coffin, in the main cave. Here was where we left it on the long route. We turn now to the right, into that part of it which we have not previously visited. We soon pass an abrupt turn to the left acute angle; next the cottages once occupied by certain consumptives, and in a quarter of a mile arrive at

THE STAR-CHAMBER.

The roof of the main cave is here about fifty feet high, and studded with sparkling points. This is all we should observe with our usual lights. The guide, however, seats us near the side wall of the cave, and taking all the lights leaves us in utter darkness. But we presently see the arch overhead sparkling with all the stars of the firmament, and a bushy comet in the distance; and, so perfect is the illusion, when the guide moves the distant lights, unseen by us, but shining upon the stars above, a cloud seems to pass over the firmament, and we almost listen for the muttering thunder.

Again the cloud passes away, and it seems difficult to realize that we are not sitting out of doors, of a midsummer's night, and gazing into the blue vault of heaven. Again the cloud covers us, and our guide returns. Such is, by an optical illusion, the most beautiful sight in the Cave.

The next three miles of the main cave visitors do not generally go through. At the salt rooms are beautiful crystals hanging in abundance from the walls and ceiling. Further on, at the cross rooms, is a grand section of this avenue, with an unbroken span of 170 feet. At one side is the Fairy Grotto, in which is the most extensive grove of stalactites to be seen any where in the cave. They are of various sizes and the most fantastic shapes—straight, crooked, hollow, singularly fluted; some solid near the ceiling and divided lower down into branches like roots of trees, exhibiting the appearance of a coral grove. Lighted up by lamps, this grove of stalactites exhibits a scene of extraordinary beauty. Returning from the Fairy Grotto you reënter the main cave at the Cascade, and come next to Solomon's Temple, one of the most remarkable wonders of the cave. This is an immense vault, embracing an area of two acres, and covered by a single dome of solid rock 120 feet high. It is larger than the cave of Staffa, and rivals the celebrated vault in the Grotto of Antiparos, reported to be the largest in the world. In passing through it the dome appears to follow, like the zenith, in passing from place to place on the earth. In the middle of the dome there is a large mound of rocks rising on one side nearly to the top, very steep, and forming what is called the Mountain.

Lee says: "When first I ascended this mound from the cave below, I was struck with a feeling of awe, more deep and intense than anything I had ever before experienced. I could only observe the narrow circle which was illuminated immediately around me; above and beyond was apparently an unlimited space, in which the ear could catch not the slightest sound, nor the eye find an object to rest upon. It was filled with silence and darkness; and yet I knew that I was beneath the earth, and that this space, however large it might be, was actually bounded by solid walls. My curiosity was rather excited than gratified. In order that I might see the whole in one connected view, I made fires in many places. Then taking my stand on the mountain, a scene was presented of surprising magnificence. On the opposite side the strata of grey lime-stone breaking up by steps from the bottom, could scarcely be discerned in the distance by the glimmering. Above was the lofty dome, closed at the top by a smooth oval slab, beautifully defined in the outline, from which the walls sloped away on the right and led into thick darkness."

The noblest and most stupendous example of architecture sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of such surpassing grandeur of nature's works. This is three and one-half miles from the mouth of the cave; at four miles is Serpent Hall, and at four and a half the Great Crossings, where a great cave crosses this. At five miles the main cave terminates.

Returning through it to near the ball-room we turn to the left and enter by a flight of stairs Gothic-avenue, which is 40 feet wide, 15 feet high, and two miles long, and is usually visited by all persons who visit the cave. After passing several interesting objects, we arrive at the Register Room, where, on a ceiling as smooth and white as if finished by art, hundreds of names have been smoked and carved. We next arrive at Gothic Chapel, an elliptical chamber, 80 feet by 50. Stalagmite columns of gigantic size nearly block up the two ends, and numerous smaller pillars, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, extend the entire length of the hall. The Devil's Arm Chair is a large stalagmite column, in the middle of which is a capacious natural seat. Passing Napoleon's Breast Work and the Elephant's Head, both well named, we come to the Lover's Leap, a pointed rock, projecting over a gloomy hollow thirty feet deep. Descending here we enter to the left a chasm in the rock, three feet wide by fifty feet high, where this avenue now turns round and passes back *under itself*, and perhaps under the main cave. At this turn is Gatewood's Dining Table, to the right of which is a small cave, in which is a beautiful basin of water, six feet by three, the Cooling Tub. Descending a few feet from the direct way, we enter Annett's Dome, through a crevice in the wall of which is a beautiful water-fall, issuing high up from the side of the dome, and passing off into the cistern, a pit directly in the pathway of the cavern. From the end of this lower branch of Gothic-avenue we return to the main cave.

Audubon-avenue, to the left, as we regain the upper air, is not much visited; is half a mile long and about as high and wide as the main cave. Irequires no separate description. Here, and in Gothic-avenue, some forty years since, the miners found several mummies in very good preservation, which were apparently members of a tall and comely race. One, a female, was found in a small chamber with her wardrobe and ornaments by her side. These consisted of feather head-dresses, moccasins, strings of beads, deer-skin garments, &c., showing a barbarous mode of life. These mummies have not been preserved.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have spoken of the Cave Hotel as well managed. The guides also are capable and obliging.

A visitor, however accustomed to Eastern enterprise, will not fail to perceive that there is plenty of room for improvement, and that the same amount of capital, with small sums judiciously expended in the cave, would enable a larger company to see more of its wonders than are now usually exhibited.

The Cave, with seventeen hundred acres of land adjacent, is the property of the heirs of General Jessup and Colonel Croghan, and usually yields an income of four or five thousand dollars per annum.

Greater facilities for reaching the place must make it, every year, a more frequented resort than at present.

ALEXIS.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**The President and the Office-Seekers—His Anticipated Return to Washington—Lecompton Settled—Kansas Affairs—The Ten Million Loan—Governor Stevens—General Harney, &c., &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

Mr. Buchanan has promised sundry anxious applicants for office that he will show his benevolent face and display his white cravat in Washington on or before the 14th inst. It may be that, in a natural desire to receive the first telegraphic *billet doux* from Queen Victoria in a serene and equable frame of mind, he may desire to remain at Bedford until the Atlantic Telegraph shall summon him to the activities and energies of public affairs.

Mr. Buchanan fled to the rural shades of Bedford in part to escape from the feud between the Pewter Mug and Tammany Hall, between the Schells and the Anti-Schells. He will return to meet a political change to which that feud is but a lovers' quarrel. A new issue has been raised for the President and his Administration, by the termination of the Kansas election. The Democracy adopted the English sham as a settler. It was not exactly the thing which they preferred, because the object of their most tender affection was the Lecompton imposture, pure and simple, garnished as it was with those graceful little democratic foibles of forgery, perjury and counterfeiting, but the English bill would settle up everything, and take the hateful question out of Congress. The bill has been a settler for Lecompton, but has unsettled everything else. What is now to be done? It will be easy enough to shriek that the Kansas fanatics shall not come into the Union, but how are they to be kept out? The whole of the present Congress, every member, has voted they that are fit for admission, for they all voted either for the Montgomery and Crittenden bill, or Stephens' or English's. It was estimated that before the Spring and Summer emigration of 1858 there were 40,000 inhabitants in Kansas. The population has probably increased by ten thousand during the present season. As the whole Democratic Party, without any exception, thought Kansas fit for a Slave State with 40,000, how can any of them refuse to admit her as a Free State with 50,000? That they *will* refuse is a matter of course and a foregone conclusion, put the pretence has not yet been given out for the acceptance of the faithful.

The claims of Kansas to admission as a Free State will enter into the Congressional elections of this Fall, but nothing but a prompt surrender on the part of the Democracy can prevent its becoming a presidential issue. If the people of Kansas conclude, as they fairly may do, that their last proceeding under the authority of Congress wipes out all previous acts in the way of making and adopting Constitutions, it follows that there must be a suspension of operations having that object in view, until the next Legislature shall assemble, to wit, January, 1859. No authority outside of that body can call a Convention, and it is certain that Governor Denver will summon no extra session of the Legislature existing under the election of last Fall. The next Legislature, however, will call a Convention. Its work will hardly be finished before next June. No regular application is therefore likely to be made for the admission of Kansas until December, 1859; but the clouds and the wind, the thunder and lightning of the impending tempest will keep up the agitation, and show that the last settler of the Democracy has settled nobody but its authors.

We shall find in future developments some explanation of the forbearance of the President and Jake Thompson, and the secret agent, Martin, and the Election Board. Why did they not carry Lecompton? Did their nerves fail them at the very last and critical moment? The way to do it was blazed out upon the trees, the fence-posts and dram-shops along every cross-road in Kansas. Where were Johnson and McGee counties? Where were Oxford Precinct and Delaware Crossings? Where were Jack Henderson, and Diefendorf, and Danforth, and Sheriff Jones, and Titus, and Gen. McLean, and the other ready writers and ready swearers? When the Muse of Newgate shall seek her jewels in America, and essay to record the lives of the felons of Kansas, she will pause and drop a tear over their recreancy, mourning that such promising candidates for Tyburn had failed in the last act which was to entitle them to the crowning reward.

Yesterday was appointed for the allotment of the ten millions loan. Eight or ten times the amount was bid for that is wanted. The financial energies of a young country like this cannot be kept down. A loan of $500,000,000 could be obtained as easily as one of $20,000,000. Mr. Cobb's own despondent tone in May last imparted the only doubt which well-informed persons have had of revenues for the current year equal to an economical support of the Government. What extraordinary necessities may arise in the Indian wars of the West, producing that bitter fruit, deficit, cannot be foreseen; but commerce promises to scatter from her ample lap enough for all the public wants.

Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, is here, and is quite ill. He has laid before the Indian bureau an accurate map of the Territory, from which it appears that no part of Thompson or Fraser rivers infringe upon American soil. The Colville mines on the northwest branch of the Upper Columbia, have never been fully explored, owing to the hostilities of the Indians. From 50 to 200 men have been at work among them for two years. The have extracted several thousand ounces of gold. The Fraser river mines are several hundred miles from any reliable source of supply for food, and it is to be feared that many of the adventurers will perish of starvation before the necessary arrangements can be made for stocking the diggings with provisions.

General Harney will depart probably on the 20th instant for the Pacific, to take command in the Indian war. If the instructions of the Interior Department shall be promptly obeyed, there will remain, it is hoped, but little for the professional fighters to do.

The growlers and doubters on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph are losing heart. The last dispatches leave no doubt that both ends of the cable are attached to shore stations, and that the current of electricity is flowing without interruption, and is actually conveying information between the two continents through the depths of the sea. It requires only the messages between the President and Queen to complete the magnetic marriage between the Old and the New World.

AQUIDAY.

## POLITICAL.

**Political Letter from the Hon. J. T. Headley.**

*From the Albany Statesman.*

NEWBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN—*Dear Sir:* In accordance with your request to drop you a line respecting my views of the prospects and policy of the American Party in reference to the coming election, and at the same time to reply to the numerous letters I have received from various quarters on the same subject, I have jotted down a few suggestions, for which no part or member of the American Party is responsible but myself. They are my individual views, and may be taken for what they are worth.

In the first place, I take it that every candid man who has been in a position to observe the state of parties, is convinced that if the Republican and American parties keep up their distinctive organizations, and run separate tickets, it is pretty certain both will be defeated. This self-congratulation about "holding the balance of power" seems to me only another way of saying we can keep the Democrats in power. If a union of the forces opposed to the Democratic Party is necessary in order to insure success, the next question is, "Is such a union desirable?" and if so, how can it be brought about? When I speak of the union of forces, I do not mean the reconciliation of old political leaders. Their prejudices are of too long standing, and their animosities too bitter to permit us to expect any such result. I mean union of the *voters* of the State. If they really agree on the main points, it certainly does not seem wise they should keep apart and waste their strength and energies in vain. Now, with the exception of a few zealous Abolitionists, I find among the voters opposed to the Democratic Party but very little difference. Abolitionists excepted, they acknowledge the American principle to be just and right, and though still opposed to Slavery have moderated materially from the views and feelings that characterized the extraordinary campaign of '56. I say if they agree generally in sentiment they should act in concert. But how is this state of things to be brought about. Not, in my opinion, by a few men who have hitherto controlled parties, getting together at Albany or New-York and drawing up a programme and issuing a call for a Convention which they intend to pack. I for one can be governed by no such action, nor do I think the people will be. I can see but one course that promises success. Let each county or Congressional district follow the example of Erie and Ulster and take this matter in hand for itself and the whole thing is accomplished. They certainly can meet on common ground against the Lecompton fraud and the course of the Administration. With regard to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty they can meet on the compromise ground of Crittenden's amendment, for their representatives in Congress have that before them. They can meet on common ground respecting a Registry Law, for their representatives in Albany did last winter almost to a man. It is not to be expected that the Republicans on their side are to abjure all their theories respecting Slavery, nor the Americans surrender their cardinal doctrine that native-born citizens should have the control and direction of our free institutions. The question is whether we cannot agree to disagree on some points for the sake of a common good to be accomplished.

The obstacles that are in the way of such a movement are first the old political leaders who see in such a movement a decline of their power. It ignores their leadership and dispenses with their services. Hence they will either secretly or openly attempt to defeat or defer it. There are those on the Republican side who would rather see the Party defeated with them than succeed without them. Hence the cry from one quarter, "The Republican Party must stand by its organization and its platform of principles," just as if the main portion of that platform, viz.—whether Congress or the people of a Territory shall decide whether the latter should have Slavery or not—had not passed away with the things that were. Right or wrong, that question is settled for the future. In the first place, the Republican Party cannot fight on its old ground if it would, for it has gone, sunk and disappeared. In the second place, it would be defeated if it could, for if with the tremendous excitement of 1856 it failed, it could not on the same issues succeed in 1860. There will be rumors also of plots and intrigues and conspiracies and bargain and sale, all emanating from the same quarter and designed to effect the same end—*division and distrust.* But if the people of each Congressional District will look to themselves and not to Albany or some remote place to ascertain what they really believe and what they want, they will soon dispose of these rumors. Another still more dangerous policy will be pursued by these men, and that is to have the language of all resolutions so worded with regard to Slavery that the American Party cannot adopt them without offending and weakening their friends at the South, by placing cudgels in the hands of their enemies. Actions speak louder than words, and the American party at the North are satisfied with their brethren at the South, and will not consent for a mere form of words to place fetters upon them. This course was successful in '56, in driving off the Americans and thereby securing a Pro-Slavery Administration and a Pro-Slavery Congress. This will be tried again, and it remains to be seen whether we have learned common sense and moderation from experience. Carlyle says: "Experience is an excellent schoolmaster, but he does charge such dreadful high wages." He certainly did in this case, and I cannot believe those opposed to the course of the Democratic party feel inclined to pay them over again.

Another obstacle will be found in the appeals made by some leading men in the American party, asking if Americans can fuse with Black Republicans—a sectional party based on a single idea and controlled by fanaticism. The mistake they commit is in looking away from their neighbors and fellow-citizens, with whom they are asked to harmonize and whose views are similar to their own, and keep in their mind's eye alone a few old political leaders whom they neither love nor respect, and with whom neither they nor the bulk of the American party can coöperate. A union movement to be successful cannot be started by such men—on the contrary, it must be independent of them. Those who have been considered leaders on both sides must consent to step aside for new men, against whom there are no prejudices, or they must be set aside. All calls on the part of the Republicans for Americans to coöperate with them against a corrupt Administration—without recognizing in any way American principles—are both childish and insulting, and are intended to prevent what they profess to wish to bring about.

The movement once started would progress by its own inherent force, for the people are ripe for it, but I am afraid there is too much influence at Albany to allow it to obtain any headway. The Republican members of the Legislature, last Winter, were at first ready to coöperate with the Americans, not so much for the sake of organizing the House as to affect future political action. But they had not yet felt the Albany pressure—a pressure applied by machinery that acts vertically, laterally, obliquely, and in fact in every direction and variety of manner that force is ever exerted. Hydraulic pressure is weak compared to it. There was not manliness nor independence enough to withstand it then, and I fear there is not now. *If not*, and the resolution still is to continue the pleasant and profitable game of throttling each other, so be it; I have no fears for the American Party. The stuff it is made of will stand pressure.

Such a union as I suggest would not be a *forced* one, but natural and harmonious; and in wishing it to succeed, by mutual concessions, I do not personally abandon any of my American Principles. The great truth that lay at the bottom of the American movement, viz: that the native-born citizens of this country, nurtured in the Protestant religion, and educated in our Common Schools, are the only safe guardians to whom the institutions and interests of this country can be intrusted, was never more palpable and important than at this day, and it will yet be presented to the American mind in a way that will stop controversion and be uttered in tones that will drown the sneers of demagogues. But all reforms are slow, and the desired end is gained by moderation and successive steps. Everything in this world is a choice between two evils—and between that of the present Administration and that growing out of a little concession and yielding of prejudices, I cannot long hesitate.

Truly yours,
J. T. Headley.

**The Election in Missouri.**

The following is the official return of the election for Member of Congress in the St. Louis district:

| | |
|---|---|
| Blair, Emancipation | 6,[illegible] |
| Breckenridge, American | 5,[illegible] |
| Barret, Administration | 7,[illegible] |
| Barret over Blair | 762. |

## DEATH OF JUDGE DUER.

**Meeting of the Bar—Remarks of Judge Bosworth, B. F. Butler, Hiram Ketchum and James T. Brady—Funeral Ceremonies.**

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, a large number of the members of the New-York Bar gathered in the General Term room of the Superior Court, for the purpose of giving a formal expression of their appreciation of the loss the Bench and the Bar have sustained in the death of Chief-Justice Duer.

The meeting was called to order by Ex-Judge Bronson, who nominated for President, Judge Bosworth, now Chief-Justice of the Superior Court. When the Judge had taken his seat, Mr. James T. Brady nominated the following as Vice Presidents—Judges Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff, and Pierrepont, of the Superior Court; Betts, of the United States District Court; Clerke, of the Supreme Court, and Daly of the Common Pleas. Mr. Bronson nominated as Secretaries, E. G. Silliman and W. D. Dykeat.

When the nominations had been confirmed, the President spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF JUDGE BOSWORTH.

My Brethren of the Bar and Gentlemen: I feel entirely incompetent to say anything on the present occasion; it is a sad one to all of us, and peculiarly so to myself and to others occupying the same relation to the distinguished man whose death we deplore. At the same time I deem it not inappropriate to this occasion that I should state some things in respect to the deceased, which attached me to him and made my affection for him, personally, as strong as the respect I cherished for his learning, his ability and unsullied integrity. I had no acquaintance with him prior to my election as a member of the Court, which, during some nine years, he has adorned with his learning, and all the duties of which he has performed with untiring industry and fidelity. It is in the light of this brief personal acquaintance that I shall speak of our deceased brother, trusting that others will present the more comprehensive and extended view which is required to present him as he was and as he lived, and to do justice to his worth and services. That acquaintance commenced in the Fall of 1851. Conscious of his great genius and of his superior learning, as well as of his larger experience, I apprehended, without knowing why, that I might be impatient on encountering views of structure than his own, and that he possessed a tenacity of impressions and opinion that might render consultations with those whom he could not but regard as his inferiors sometimes unsatisfactory, if not unpleasant. But it gives me pleasure to say that I never met one who treated opinions adverse to his own with more courtesy, or discussed questions giving rise to a conflict of views with more kindness, or who strove more to prevent a final disagreement of opinions, when that result occurred, from becoming a cause of even the slightest temporary disaffection, than himself. Whether to the credit of the Court itself, or not, still it is true in fact, that the most kind personal relations have always existed between its members. So warm and unbroken has been this personal cordiality, that I do not think any one member of it has failed to desire the reëlection of an incumbent whose term was about to expire, whatever might be his politics, and whoever might be his competitor. And I have no reason to doubt that this was just as true, at the time of my first election, and rightly so too, as at any other time that has since been held. He was at all times absolute and firm in his resistance to all outside efforts to displace a faithful officer of the Court, and fill his place with another on mere political grounds, though it has become a practice in making nominations, for each party to select candidates holding political principles they cherish, yet it was his view that Judges could not add to the dignity of their office or to their claims to personal confidence and respect by exercising any of their powers for the mere purpose of proscribing subalterns, who were faithful and competent, on account of their political opinions. No man was more industrious, or labored longer, or more faithfully than he. He was so constituted that he could not be inactive. He read much, and probably no judge in the State more promptly or with more ease, every elementary treatise, and every volume of reports from time to time, as they were issued from the press. Even after the casualty which fractured his right hip early in January last, and for many long weeks confined him in a fixed posture to his bed, he was a constant reader. As soon as he could sit up in his chair and before he could be taken from it, he commenced the preparation of the calendar cases for the next volume of his reports; when last disabled by superadded maladies, they had been completed, and nearly half of the volume was printed. No judicial opinion excel his own in clearness, in fullness of illustration, in beauty of style, in the vigor of their logic, or in the richness or variety of learning by which they were supported. However strong may have been the impressions he had formed on the argument of a case, as the statement and argument of it presented it, if so happened that these impressions had been formed in the absence from the mind of any fact which should justly affect the result, no one more readily than himself gave it its just effect, when presented to his mind or recalled to his attention, and yielded as much of previous convictions as the truth and law of the case required. But when his conclusions were deliberately formed upon a consideration of all the facts and a careful examination of the law, they were, as all would expect, the conclusions of a man of strong mind and great learning would be—so fixed as not to be easily shaken. He had another mental habit; I will not say it is peculiar, but it is not common, certainly not in the degree that characterized him. He rarely, if ever, was tempted to write an opinion until his examination of a case, and of the authorities bearing upon it, had been fully made and completed. The mental process was pursued until no new thoughts were likely to occur from further reflection, before he began to write. Writing was not to him an aid or assistant in the comparison of authorities, or in reaching the legal conclusion, which, together, they tended to establish. Hence most of his opinions, even when delivered at length, were at the time unwritten. He knew they were delivered

which had been argued before a full Bench, when they were questions of moment, and there was a conflict of views, it was at times exceedingly interesting to listen to the discussion of them between himself and his distinguished associate, who has so soon followed him to the grave. The argumentation of the one was as terse and pointed as that of the other was copious and powerful. Each could assign as good reasons for the positions he took, and defend them with as much ability, as any living Judge of our day. Each of them was a great aid to the other, and the experience and learning which the two combined would give strength and character to any Court. But they, and SANFORD, and PAINE all of whom were members of the Superior Court on the 1st of January, 1852, will be seen or heard no more in the land of the living. In recurring to this succession of sad events, and yielding to the emotions with which the most recent of them oppresses us, it is gratifying to know that the last years of our distinguished brother were years of happiness to him and to his family, and of usefulness to the public as well as to the profession, and of signal service to the Court of which he was a member. His intellect was clear, active and vigorous to the last. He found pleasure in performing the duties of the office, to which he had been twice elected by the suffrages of the people, and to the gratification of the bar. I do not believe that partiality or prejudice, or that fear or favor, or the apprehension of any consequences personal to himself, ever exercised the slightest influence over his deliberations, or for one moment clouded his views or warped his judgment. He was truly a great man, an eminent jurist, an upright and fearless judge. If the average of the profession can and will, in all periods of time, equal his ability and learning at the bar, and fairly approximate to his stern rectitude in morals and conduct; and if the average of our judges on the bench will bring to it the industry, the wisdom and the fearlessness which illustrated his brief judicial career, the profession will suffer no decline, the bench will dispense justice and command unblemished confidence and respect, and no one need ever despair of the republic.

The following resolutions were read by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, who presented them with fitting remarks:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Honorable JOHN DUER, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the legal profession and the public at large are called to mourn the loss of a Judge whose genius and learning made him an ornament of the Bench upon which, with so much dignity, he presided; and whose uprightness, love of truth and manly independence, justly entitle him to the esteem and reverence of our whole community.

*Resolved*, That while we thus express our sense of the high judicial abilities of our departed brother, and of the fidelity with which he discharged his duties on the Bench, a just appreciation of his character and services prompts us to a special commemoration of the eloquence, learning and brilliant talents which distinguished him as an advocate; the scrupulous care with which, when at the Bar, he sought to guard and promote the dignity and usefulness of his profession; his efficient and honorable labors to improve the legislation and jurisprudence of our State as one of the revisers of its statute laws; his writings on an important branch of legal science, and other productions of his pen, particularly his beautiful tribute to the memory of the great commentator on American law; his genial spirit and scholarly attainments; his philanthropy and patriotism, and, above all, the unaffected Christian graces which illustrated and adorned his character and life.

*Resolved*, That, as a mark of respect for the deceased, and of our deep sense of the loss which the public and the profession have sustained, the members of the Bar now present will attend his funeral in a body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, attested by the Secretaries of this meeting, be transmitted by them to the family of Judge DUER, as an expression of our sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published under the direction of the Secretaries, and that an attested copy be furnished by them to his Honor Justice BOSWORTH, to be by him laid before the Superior Court, at its next General Term, with the request of this meeting that the same be recorded in the minutes of the Court.

The resolutions were appropriately seconded by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and then Mr. JAMES T. BRADY spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY arose and said: Mr. President, the regret that I feel at taking any part in these solemn proceedings, equally arises from my sorrow at the event which has so recently transpired, and my reluctance to undertake, even in the briefest space, to speak in the presence of my learned and eloquent brethren of that illustrious man who, in my humble judgment, beyond all the members of this bar, was most capable of pronouncing a funeral oration, if the greatest of the earth had fallen.

It was, however, deemed appropriate by the Committee that something should be said as a tribute to the deceased, by a gentleman belonging to that period of our profession which is a little in the rear of that which furnished the speakers who have preceded me. I hoped to have the pleasure, and I am sure it would have given the greatest satisfaction to the Bar, to hear our brother, STOUGHTON, to whom it was deemed most judicious that this task should be assigned. His eminent qualifications, his high professional position, the active duties performed by him in the Superior Court, and the general capacity which he possesses to interest his hearers, rendered him a fit orator for this time. But a few minutes remain ere we must leave this chamber, which seems full of the presence of JOHN DUER, radiant yet with his great learning and his benign countenance.

But a few moments must elapse ere we leave this chamber to stand, in so much of sorrow as becomes the time, over his honored grave; and I hope no one will be offended if, of these few moments, I appropriate a share in bearing to his memory a tribute, not of learning, not of oratory—but of affection. I hope no one will sorrow if to my humble capacity has been assigned the duty, pleasurable in some degree, but painful beyond its pleasure, of speaking in such terms as I think he deserves of one whom all my cotemporaries at the bar ought to be proud to have loved and to remember by the dear name of father. Only a few moons have waned, Mr. President, since we were called to grieve over the mortal remains of him whom all of us delighted to call the "Chief"—whom some of us with a playfulness that even his grave character would not reject, called, the "old Chief." It was, Sir, a proud title at this Bar, and yet, how richly deserved. Chief he was, Chief he deserved to be, and Chief he would be in any theatre, at any forum, where the mightiest intellects contended for honorable triumph. But he is gone, gone after a long and useful life, and we may no longer justly repine that he is laid in his "narrow place of rest."

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

That bereavement, Mr. President and gentlemen, had with it an attending consolation. For the Chief who departed, a worthy successor remained. A place that could not long continue vacant, without direct injury to the community, received the services and the lustre of him, the rays of whose bright intelligence are no longer to visit us except in the "gladsome lights of jurisprudence," reflected from the great memorials of his genius, his industry, and his merit. And I hope, turning from you, learned judges, to my brethren of the Bar, that it may not be considered out of taste or inappropriate, as I know it is not undeserved, for me to say that even in this new calamity there is promise of an alleviation that gives us the brightest hopes. Mr. President, and brethren of the Bar—Death has so frequently fallen upon our ranks, of late, that it has become more familiar than life itself. And yet there is no one who reflects, that can fail to appreciate the appalling character of that circumstance which removes from earth the good, the learned, the useful, the wise. All of us recollect the familiar language of the Latin writer, always trite in the reference, but ever fresh in its lesson:

"Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
Regumque turres."

There is, Mr. President, a sublime dignity in death, from which we might not be so eager to shrink if we gave to the soul and its noble aspirations that mastery over the meaner instincts of our nature, or the common instincts of our nature, which sway too largely the destiny of man. And that dignity never appears more graceful than when it descends upon the grave of him who, after a long and useful life, with the staff of unwavering hope in his hand, goes out into the future, and, having himself been a judge on earth, stands in the presence of that other Judge who will rectify all the errors which vice, mistake, or ignorance may have introduced into mortal tribunals. And thus we see the deceased go from us. Thus we behold him; truthful, confident, courageous, venturing out into that unknown world where, we are at liberty to hope, that such merit as his will find the reward to which it seems so eminently entitled.

Speaking in humble and inadequate phrase for those cotemporaries of mine by whom I see myself surrounded, I ask the privilege of recalling the pleasant days, when, in the grand and spacious old room of the Superior Court we were wont to meet together in those delightful associations which the meanness of a vulgar Government has made no longer possible in the City of New-York.

I refer, with pride and gratification, to the chambers in which we made the acquaintance of THOMAS J. OAKLEY, of that other stalwart, noble old chief, the Eldon of his time—of HOFFMAN, TALLMADGE, SANDFORD, VANDERPOEL, EMMETT, and last, not least, of those whose loss we are called here to mourn.

Ah! how many of those Judges have been called away! And ah! how upon the ranks of the profession, dreadful demands have been made. The sea, as well as the earth has swallowed up our lost companions, and the little band which clustered there, full of the sense of duty, striving for rank and position more than for wealth—how has it been thinned by the touch of the great destroyer!

There are others, however, remaining. As to some of them, we see their heads whitened with the snows of age, moving forward with the deserved preeminence they have secured by years of diligent toil. Behind them a rank in which, perhaps, as to years, it is proper I should place myself; and, still in the rear, but pushing forward with an energy that will entitle them to the high positions they are destined to gain, a young band of companions who, being here to-day, may profit by the teachings of the occasion, and the eloquence that has fallen from gifted lips. Why, Mr. President, there is nothing on earth that is so beneficial to the lawyer as, while engaged in the arduous labors of his profession, to study with unwavering constancy the peculiarities of the Judges before whom he is destined to practice. I have always endeavored to discover in what the merit of the Judge actually consisted, and I have reached one result, which, I have no doubt, will prove to be the common experience of my brethren, that respect for a judge is always inseparable from affection. I know it is the province and the practice, and I claim it is the duty of the Bar freely to criticise the action of the Judiciary. Slavish and useless would that Bar be which ever hesitated to exercise this high power; and I am well aware that some of my brethren have, more than once in my hearing, suggested of the venerable deceased that there was in his judicial manner impatience and wilfulness, and that he was opinionated. There never was a greater mistake, as we are admonished to-day by the testimony of our presiding officer. I never could suppose that the amiable and accomplished gentleman would sustain that character less on than off the bench. It was, indeed, the habit of his mind to seize rapidly on any subject presented for his contemplation. He was a man of genius in the loftiest sense that can be attributed to that mysterious and inexplicable word. He was a man of genius, and the spirit of the advocate which had been lighted up by that genius in his early professional effort, never quitted him, even on the Bench, and it would be flattery to say that this was not one of his characteristics. But he was the high advocate of right, of law, of justice. It is true that when a case was brought before the Bench to be discussed, and there was advanced even one thought that seemed to be the precursor of error, coming to cloud or confuse the judicial mind, he never hesitated to expose and dispel it. It is true that he stood as with a flaming sword and guarded every entrance by which such error might approach. It is true that his mind caught from the discussion, which elicited sparks of flashing intelligence from the members of the Bar, many a ray of parti-colored light. In that respect the gem set within his soul suggested a close comparison to another jewel highly prized among men. It could give back all the tints cast upon it, but it remained still the diamond, brilliant in its pure integrity with its singleness of color and its capacity to diffuse more light than it received. He is gone. To all that was perishable of him, a tearful and eternal adieu. But he has constructed his own monument in the results of his great and enlightened labor, and they stand present to our intellectual vision, covered all over with the lustre of his personal character. Mr. President and brethren, I would feel that I was doing injustice to you, to the subject and to myself if I took my seat without expressing one other idea, not yet advanced, which forces itself on me, as I hope it will commend itself to you. We cannot afford, in times like these to lose from the Bench minds like that of JOHN DUER. If one can credit the Press, if we can believe the general expression of the community at large, if we can trust the result of our own observation, this State and this country of ours are hastening to a condition, if, indeed, they have not already reached it, which leave nothing to depend upon for the preservation of life, of character, of property, of anything that we prize upon earth, but an honest, learned and fearless Judiciary.

Existing systems which injure not so much in the mode of selecting Judges as in the administration of their duties when elected, are censured by a large majority of this Bar, and I may safely claim, there is little promise, that when a man like Judge DUER is taken away the successor chosen in popular favor to supply this place will approach him in merit. And you, my brethren of the Bar, in view of this sad event which calls us here, ought now to take a fresh resolution into your hearts and cling to it with undying tenacity, so to labor in this period and in the future, as to guard against the fell influence of that demon worse than death, who strikes down the Judge, not in the period of his physical decay, nor when he is no longer able to increase the prosperity of his fellow citizens, but assails and destroys him in the midst of his life and usefulness. Let us pledge ourselves, one to the other, that nothing which intellect, association or industry can accomplish, shall be left untried, so to regulate the future affairs of this State, at least, that when a light is withdrawn from the Bench like that just extinguished, the Judiciary, the Bar and the community will not be left in darkness or in danger.

When Mr. BRADY had concluded, the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to attend the

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DUER.

The funeral of Judge DUER took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The hour appointed was 2 o'clock P. M. Shortly before this hour a considerable concourse had assembled, taking their seats in the side aisles. The pall-bearers and officiating clergymen met in one of the vestry rooms, and the immediate friends of deceased in the other. At 2½ o'clock the sexton appeared, bearing a staff shrouded in black crape. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. OGILBY and the Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY. The pall-bearers were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Murray Hoffman, | Judge Slosson, |
| Gulian C. Verplanck, | B. F. Butler, |
| Washington Irving, | Judge Edwards, |
| Judge Bosworth, | Judge Daly, |

who proceeded to meet the body at the main entrance as it was being borne into the Church. The organ performed a dirge as the procession moved up the centre aisle, the Rev. Dr. OGILBY reading the opening sentences of the burial service. When the coffin had been deposited before the Altar the Choir sang an anthem: "*Lord let me know my end and the number of my days.*"

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY read the lesson, 1st Corinthians, xv., 20.

The Rev. Dr. OGILBY then gave out the 139th hymn:

"Rock of ages, cleft for me."

A portion of the burial service was then read, the sexton casting earth upon the coffin. An anthem was next performed:

"I heard a voice from Heaven,"

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY said the concluding prayers, and the procession formed and moved with the remains to the family vault, in the same order in which it entered the church; the organ playing the dead march in Saul.

The coffin was of plain mahogany, bearing the following inscription:

JOHN DUER,
Born Aug. 7, 1782.
Died Aug. 8, 1858.

After the coffin had been deposited the crowd slowly dispersed.

## FROM UTAH.

### Letter from an Army Officer.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

We are permitted to copy the following from a letter just received by a gentleman in this city from the gallant and estimable Colonel HOFFMAN, who is well known to our citizens as recently Commandant at Newport Barracks. The letter is dated "Fort Bridger, U. T., July 12, 1858;

Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the amicable adjustment of the Mormon troubles. BRIGHAM made a false step last Winter, in letting it be known that trains were burned by his authority, whereby he committed himself and his people in an act of rebellion, and he very gladly availed himself of the President's proclamation of pardon, to regain his lost ground. The Commissioners made no other terms with the Mormons than that they were to abide by the laws of the United States, receive and respect the civil officers appointed by the President, and make no objections to the location of the troops wherever the General thought proper. In short, things were to be conducted here as in all other Territories. This is the beginning of the end of Mormonism. The deluded followers of BRIGHAM will now know what their rights are, and that they will be protected in them by the troops; and it will be but a very brief period before they will be throwing off the despotism which has made them little better than slaves. BRIGHAM'S power has reached its climax. He has been obliged to contradict all his prophecies in relation to the destruction of the troops, and the people are beginning to see that they have placed their faith in a mountebank. Their military organization and their fortifications and other preparations for defence were of the most puerile character, and would not have delayed the army as much as the crossing of one of these mountain streams. The Commissioners confirm all that we have ever heard of the filthy, sensual habits of this people in their language and conduct.

I was so fortunate as to get my command out here in fine condition, notwithstanding unprecedented snow-storms by the way, and I am left in command of this post, which the General thinks a most important position. As the war is over, there are more troops out here and on the way than can well be provided for, and I think it more than likely that our regiment will be ordered to Oregon. Gen. HARNEY will be out in ten days, and I'll not be surprised if he brings the order. I shall be well pleased with such an order, for that locality is well spoken of, is healthy, and the stations comfortable. This will probably be the best post in Utah, but it is a little too high in the mountains. The Summers are very short, and I have a fire in my stove every night, and sleep under three blankets. We are in a small valley, surrounded by hills, and not very distant is a range of snowy mountains from which a stream of ice water runs past my tent door. Then, a thousand miles by land from Fort Leavenworth is no joke. The last mail brought me papers of the 5th June, which were full of the British outrages. Perhaps that'll make some work for the army; something more serious than the Brigham foolery. * * Please renew my subscription for the *Commercial* and have it directed here. W. HOFFMAN.

FIGHT IN A FIVE POINT GROGGERY.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening a fight occurred in the low groggery of MURTY SULLIVAN, corner of Mott-street and Mission-place, during which JOHN CONNER, a laboring man, was nearly killed by being beaten on the head with bottles. SULLIVAN and JERRY SHAY, his bartender, were arrested, and committed to answer the assault. The injured man was taken to the Hospital.

OMNIBUS RACING.—Tuesday evening the drivers of two omnibuses belonging to the Bull's Head line commenced racing up Third-avenue. At Eighth-street the two vehicles came in collision; when GARDNER NICHOLS, one of the drivers, was thrown from his seat. The wheel of his omnibus passed over his right arm, crushing it in a dreadful manner.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT AT THE NEW RESERVOIR.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. CARR, employed at the new reservoir in Central Park, was engaged in blasting, when a sharp stone from one of the blasts struck him on the leg, severing the main artery. He bled to death before a physician reached the ground.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JOSEPH BRYANT, a boy 9 years of age, was drowned, on Tuesday evening, while bathing at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, East River. The body was not recovered. The parents of the boy reside in Harlem.

# NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 10, 1858.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Rec'd for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st. | 3460 | 3595 | 10 | 327 | 1312 | ..... |
| Browning's, Sixth-street | ..... | 165 | 12 | 17 | 5525 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st. | ..... | 79 | 68 | 86 | 5876 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 43 | 92 | 108 | 1147 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 429 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3460 | 4311 | 182 | 538 | 13860 | ..... |
| Last week | 2610 | 3167 | 185 | 606 | 12608 | ..... |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,704.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veal. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 1508 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 1477 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Boats | 382 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Railroad | 148 | 10 | 327 | 1312 | ..... |
| New-Haven Railroad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camden & Amboy R.R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| On Foot | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 502 | Missouri | — |
| New-York | 441 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Illinois | 2,155 | Texas | 64 |
| Kentucky | 324 | Connecticut | — |
| Indiana | 109 | Michigan | — |
| Virginia | — | Cherokee | — |
| Iowa | — | Canada | — |

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 11, amount to 2,762 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 643 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 710 |
| Erie Railroad | 1,409 |
| Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen | — |
| Sent in from City | — |
| Total | 2,762 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 11, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont | 6,821 |
| By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen | — |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | — |
| By Albany propellers | — |
| By Hudson River Railroad | — |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | — |
| Total | 6,821 |

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858:

| | Head. | | Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,929 | Horses | — |
| Hogs | 7,048 | Lambs | 34 |
| Sheep | 2,763 | Calves | 73 |
| Total | | | 12,847 |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters: the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | none. |
| First quality | 9c. @ 9¼c. | 9 c.@ 9¼c. |
| Medium quality | 8c. @ 8½c. | 8½c.@ 8¾c. |
| Poor quality | 7¼c.@ 7¾c. | 7¾c.@ 8¼c. |
| Poorest quality | 6¾c.@ 7c. | 6¾c.@ 7c. |
| General selling prices. | 7¾c.@ 8¼c. | 7¼c.@ 9c. |
| Average of all sales. | 7¾c.@ 8c. | 8c. @ 8¼c. |

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@8¾c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Contrary to current rumors, yesterday, the yards at Forty-fourth-street were well filled with cattle this morning, and the total City receipts for a week past foot up pretty largely, viz: 4,311, against 3,167 last week; 2,704 the corresponding week in 1857, and 3,143 for the weekly average of all of last year. There was considerable dickering, yesterday, but not many sales. Owners persisted in believing that there was to be a scarcity to-day, and put their prices fully up to last week's current rates; while buyers were chary of purchasing at the offering figures. A few laid in moderate supplies—much to their regret twenty-four hours after. This morning an attempt was made to sustain the demands of yesterday, but it soon became evident that considerable concessions would be necessary, and a gradual yielding in both prices and estimated weights soon began, and continued until this evening, when the current rates were ½c. below last Wednesday's average prices, and the estimated weights allowed by sellers were decidedly in favor of purchasers. Even under these circumstances the yards were scarcely cleared. The entire transactions of to-day, as compared with the previous market, average fully ¼c. ℔ lb. net weight lower.....The result materially surprised owners and drovers; many of the latter were so confident of a better state of things, that they bought up droves on the way here. The miscalculation resulted from the unexpected receipt of some 400 New-York State cattle, and the arrival of several Western trains, which, by some oversight, had not been telegraphed.....The aggregate receipts were made larger than usual by the good quality and weight of many of the droves offered, the majority being quite good for this season. There were, however, some droves which must have strayed from home, for the owners would hardly have ventured, if in their right minds, to have voluntarily brought such animals here to sell for beef. An idea of the character of them may be gathered from the fact that some lots were sold at 3¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, and at this rate they averaged only $23@$24 ℔ head. A broker gravely informed us that he was obliged to sell out at these rates last evening, fearing that if he attempted to keep them over night, they "would crawl through the cracks in the fence and disappear." He was not far from right....If our Illinois friends will excuse us, we will merely hint that this drove was bought in Vermillion County, in that State. Illinois, however, did send not a few good animals among the 2,155 contributed to a single market. We had, to-day, the help of a number of country butchers; but very few graziers were here, as they have now plenty of cattle, which they are beginning to send in already.....The Albany markets were quite brisk this week. Eastern buyers took about 1,000 head at an average of 4¾c.@4¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. These are better prices than ruled here, although the better class of cattle were bought there.....We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

| No. | State | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | N. Y | J. Van Alstine | H. Myers. |
| 109 | Ill | Alexander & Virgin | E. Murray. |
| 96 | Ill | Alexander & Virgin | Allerton & Conger. |
| 12 | N. Y | T. Miller | Allerton & Conger. |
| 95 | Ill | H. M. Staley | Allerton & Conger. |
| 104 | Ill | J. T. Alexander | S. Ulery |
| 107 | Ill | Alexander & Crum | J. A. Merritt. |
| 90 | Ill | W. Allerton | Hoag & Sherman. |
| 45 | Ill | Porter | Hoag & Sherman. |
| 76 | Ohio | Me d & Holcomb | Owners. |
| 101 | Ill | S. B. Richardson | Budlong & Eastman. |
| 36 | Ill | Steele & Cramer | Budlong & Eastman. |
| 105 | Ill | M. & E. Lockman | Valentine & Martin. |
| 98 | Ill | Smith & Butler | White & Son. |
| 89 | Ill | Alexander & Virgin | White & Son. |
| 76 | O & N.Y. | Several owners | George Sage. |
| 63 | Ky | B. Van Meter | T. Wheeler. |
| 66 | Ky | Richardson & Rog'rs | Rich'dson & Williams. |
| 63 | Ohio | Richardson & Rog'rs | Westheimer & Brother. |
| 62 | Ky | G. Goff | Westheimer & Brother. |
| 76 | N.Y & I | Several owners | Beach & Bray. |
| 50 | Ill | Wells & Hoxie | T. Bloomer. |
| 27 | Conn | Farmers | L. Beers. |
| 59 | Ohio | E. Florence | Wm. Florence. |
| 100 | Ohio | J. Bryant | C. G. Teed. |
| 68 | Ill | J. Nichols | Geo. Ayrault. |
| 16 | N. Y | H. Sackett | Geo. Ayrault. |
| 95 | Ohio | W. Ayrault | Owner. |
| 80 | Ill | I. Williams | J. H. Williams |
| 47 | Ill | C. Holderman | Walling & Church. |
| 96 | Ill | T. M. Vail & Co | Owners. |
| 64 | Ky | T. M. Vail & Co | Owners. |
| 80 | Ill | S. & W. Dunlap | B. Bartram. |
| 75 | Ill | J. Dalbey | Owner. |
| 84 | Ohio | P. Carey & Co | Owners. |
| 13 | Ill | Wells & Hoxie | Owners. |
| 38 | N. Y | J. Flynn | Owners. |
| 90 | Ill | W. Robbins & Co | W. Florence. |
| 33 | Ohio | B. F. Renick | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 36 | Ill | M. Dalton | Owner. |
| 72 | Ill | Thompson & Rank'n | Westheimer & Brother |
| 66 | Ill | W. H. Harris | Owner. |
| 69 | Ky | Bailes & Culver | Owners. |
| 89 | Ill | Bischburn & Dodd | Owners. |
| 82 | Ill | Powell & Cammett | Doty & Walling. |
| 39 | Ill | A. R. Becket | Owner. |
| 53 | Ind | J. Miller | Owner. |
| 26 | N. Y | R. Benedict | Owner. |

ALLERTON & CONGER, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 96 pretty fair Illinois Steers rated 675 lbs, at 8c.@9c., averaging about 8½c.

R. MURRAY was selling 109 similar, but lighter Cattle for the same parties, at like prices.

ALLERTON & CONGER, also sold 95 Illinois Cattle of like quality for H. M. STALEY, at 8¾c. on an estimate of 7¾ cwt.

H. MYERS sold 25 Columbia County, N. Y., Cattle of prime quality, for J. VAN ALSTINE, at 8¼c.@9c. ℔ lb., on 7 cwt.

J. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 104 Illinois Steers, of light weight, but fine quality, which S. ULERY sold at 8c @ 9c.

ALEXANDER & CRUM forwarded 107 fairish Illinois Steers, which would dress about 7 cwt. J. A. MERRITT sold them at 8c.@8¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. ALLERTON, 90 prime Illinois Cattle of his own feeding, rated 725 lbs. net, at 8¾c.@9c. A few of the choice at 9¼c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB brought of Col. RADCLIFFE, 76 thick-set, fat Cattle, fed by Mr. RADCLIFFE, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and rated 750 lbs in the yards to-day. They brought 8¾c.@9c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for S. B. RICHARDSON, 101 Illinois Steers, bought by Mr. RICHARDSON at Albany. They were a pretty good lot, weighing about 725 lbs. net, and averaged 8¾c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN, for M. & E. LOCKMAN, 105 Illinois Cattle, estimated 7½ cwt., of fair to good quality, at 7c.@ 9c.

BEACH & BRAY, for MONTGOMERY & Co., 32 mixed Ohio cattle, at 7¾c.@9c., and 22 good State cattle for G. DUNCAN, at 8¾c.@9c.; also 22 light and thin Indiana cattle for STURDEBECKER at 6c.

WHITE & SON, for SMITH & BUTLER, 98 rather hard Illinois cattle, weighing 6½ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., or an average of about $54 ℔ head; also 98 of the Alexander & Virgin cattle, of just medium quality, at 8c.@9c.

GEO. SAGE, for sundry owners, 76 New-York and Ohio cattle, ranging from ordinary to pretty fair, at 7c.@9c.

I. VAN METER forwarded 63 nice Kentucky cattle rated 675 lbs. net, for which T. WHEELER was trying to get $60 ℔ head.

RICHARDSON & WILLIAMS, for RICHARDSON & ROGERS, 66 Kentucky grade Durhams, weighing about 8½ cwt., at 8½c. They were a good lot, and bought in Albany at $72 ℔ head, so that scarcely a commission was made on them.

WESTHEIMER & BRO., for the same parties, 63 prime Cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, at an average of about 9c.

E. FLORENCE contributed 59 pretty fat Ohio Cattle, which W. FLORENCE sold at 8c.@9c. on an estimated weight of 750 lbs. net.

J. BRYANT brought in the finest lot of Cattle of the present market, in the shape of 100 heavy fat Ohio Cattle, which he estimated at 9¼ cwt. net. They were fed by JAS. JONES, of Pickaway County. C. G. TEED sold them as follows: 13 to THORNE & BALDWIN, at $75 ℔ head; 19 to C. CORNELL, at about 9c. ℔ lb.; 25 to J. HARRIS, at 9c. seller, 9¼c. buyer; 10 each to W. MOORE & C. GUIRE, the latter at $90 each.

G. AYRAULT for J. NICKELS—68 Illinois cattle fed by himself at 8c.@9c.; 25 of the best averaged $70 each, or 9c. ℔ lb. Also, for H. SACKETT, 16 ordinary State cattle at 8c. on 550 lbs. net.

W. AYRAULT bought 65 Cows and small Steers at Albany at about 7c. ℔ lb., which he sold to-day at an average of near 7¾c. They were light and thin.

J. H. WILLIAMS for I. WILLIAMS—80 rather coarse Illinois cattle at 8c. on an estimated weight of 650 lbs net.

T. VAIL & Co.—95 fairish Illinois cattle bought at Albany. They weighed about 750 lbs net and brought 7c.@8¾c. Also 64 prime Kentucky Durhams, rated 750 lbs. net at 8¾c.@9c.

WALLING & CHURCH, for C. HOLDERMAN, 47 Calves, Heifers, Steers and Stags; bought of R. DUNCAN, of Vermillion County, Ill. They were light and poor, and sold by weight at 3½c. gross, or an average of $23 35 ℔ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a slight improvement in the Cow market, but it is still far from being active.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh Cows, which sell slowly at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Even the small numbers offered are sold with difficulty.

BROWNING reports receipts of 12 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. Market unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 68 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 92 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Sales are brisker, nearly all the animals having been disposed of.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply of Calves for the past week has not been large, but with an overstocked Sheep market, sales have been slow at lower prices. Very good Calves sold at 5c. to-day, although 6c. was paid for the best.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 327 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. It takes very good Calves to bring the latter price to-day, while an occasional choice Calf may bring a trifle more. Market slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. Receipts and demand both light.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 86 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 108 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Market slow, with an abundant supply.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been very large for the past week, numbering 13,860 head. Prices are 25c.@50c. ℔ head lower to-day than last Wednesday, with a slow market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,312 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4½c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c. @6c. for Lambs. Market abundantly supplied, and selling slowly, at 25c @37c. less on Sheep than last week, and 50c @75c. less for Lambs. Lambs now bring $1 50@$4 50 each, and Sheep are worth but little more.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,525 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5½c @6½c. gross for Lambs. A few of the finest Sheep bring 4¾c. Receipts for the week have been large, and sales are dull to-day at lower prices than last week, by from 25c. to 50c. ℔ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,876 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ℔ head.

A. VAN WERT reports sales of

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Lambs | $274 00 | 201 | Sheep | 650 50 |
| 224 | Sheep | 534 99 | 150 | Sheep | 380 00 |
| 250 | Sheep | 790 75 | 101 | Sheep | 252 50 |
| 72 | Lambs | 249 60 | 199 | Sheep | 646 00 |
| 61 | Lambs | 180 50 | 397 | Sheep | 996 00 |
| 38 | Sheep | 185 50 | 120 | Sheep | 374 50 |
| 106 | Sheep | 290 00 | 97 | Lambs | 318 75 |
| 303 | Sheep | 1,256 87½ | 45 | Lambs | 120 37 |
| | Total | 2,404 aver'g $3 12½ | | | $7,500 83 |

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,147 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 153 | Sheep | $603 87½ | 72 | Lambs | $282 87 |
| 227 | Sheep | 655

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE FOGLE—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE EMIGRANT—WORKING THE ORACLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE GUARDSMAN—FOUR LOVERS—GLORIOUS MISORITY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—FRENCH THEATRICAL COMPANY.

**Ocean Steamers.**

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing California advices to the 20th ult. The *St. Louis* reports that the mail steamer *Star of the West* was to leave Aspinwall on the 3d, with $1,500,000 in treasure for New-York. Among the treasure brought down from San Francisco by the *Golden Age* were some $25,000 in dust, destined for England. The news from California by this arrival is two weeks later. We have also later intelligence from Central and South America.

The reports from Fraser River—the latest and most accurate of which will be found in another part of this morning's paper—are not so favorable as those heretofore received. Almost all the correspondents from the new El Dorado hold out discouraging hopes to the adventurers who are hurrying thither in search of imaginary fortunes. The consequence is that the ardor of many has been dampened, and the emigration from California is already beginning to fall off. That there is gold, and plenty of it, at Fraser River, is a fixed fact, but the obstacles in the way of obtaining it are so great that, in many cases, they cannot be surmounted. The news from California by this arrival presents no feature of special importance.

From New-Granada we receive the specific amendments made by the Congress of that Republic to the Cass-Herran treaty. By these amendments protection to the transit is virtually refused, and we, therefore, presume that they will not be acceded to by our Government. It will be seen, from our correspondent's letter, that New-Granada is in a condition of actual bankruptcy, and, whatever she may promise, it is almost hopeless to expect that our citizens who suffered by the massacre of 1856 will ever be indemnified. The news from Nicaragua is equally unfavorable. President MARTINEZ evinces a determined hostility to this country, in spite of the representations of such liberal-minded men as Señor YRISSARI and the wishes of a large majority of his own countrymen. The presence of American war-vessels at San Juan had created no little excitement, and may, perhaps, impress upon the Executive of Nicaragua that this Government will not be trifled with, and is determined to obtain nothing short of the passage of the Cass-Yrissari treaty.

It is understood in Washington that any further negotiations with respect to the New-Granadian treaty will positively be declined, for the reason that the *ultimatum* of the Administration has already been substantially rejected by the New-Granadian Government. The President is expected to return from Bedford Springs to Washington to-day, and the course which he will be likely to pursue in regard to this matter is the subject of considerable speculation at the Capital.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at about noon on Saturday, the 31st ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. The British Parliament was rapidly winding up its business, preparatory to the prorogation. The Goodwood cup was won by *Saunterer*. The only American starter was *Charleston*, who came in last but one. Later advices had been received from India. Bombay dates are to July 3. The recapture of Gwalior by the British is confirmed. The fugitives were hemmed in between the various British divisions. The British had gained a brilliant victory near Lucknow, in which the rebels lost 600 men. The continental news is unimportant.

Contrary to expectation, we are still unable to announce the transmission of the first messages over the great Atlantic Telegraph. Meantime we continue the publication of everything of interest connected with the enterprise. A dispatch from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., will be found in the TIMES this morning, announcing the arrangements determined upon with reference to the opening of the line for business.

Official information has been received at the State Department, that on and after the 31st of May next, seventeen ports in the island of Java, two in the island of Sumatra, and the port of Sampit in the island of Borneo, will be opened to foreign trade. A list of the places to be thus benefited will be found in our special Washington dispatch.

The State Convention of the Temperance people assembled at Utica yesterday. It was very thinly attended, only fifty persons being present. Gen. J. S. SMITH, President of the State Society, presided. A series of resolutions, reported by the Business Committee, was under consideration in the evening.

Secretary of the Navy TOUCEY arrived at his house in Hartford at 8½ o'clock last night, and was honored with a public reception.

The bark *Eliza*, CAPT. L. PIKE, of this City, struck on Sea Island Ledge, Monhegan, on Thursday last, and sank in twenty minutes. The crew took to the boats, two in number, commanded respectively by the Captain and mate. The boat in charge of the mate was picked up below Newburyport, but that in charge of the Captain has not since been heard of.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the success of the Submarine Telegraph enterprise, met yesterday and decided in favor of two celebrations, one to take place on the reception of the Queen's message, and the other when Mr. FIELD and Captain HUDSON shall arrive. The principal celebration will be the latter, and it is intended that it shall occur on the same day that the celebration in London takes places.

The funeral of Judge DUER took place yesterday afternoon, at Trinity Church, a large concourse being present. The services were commenced at 2½ o'clock P. M., the Rev. Dr. OGILBY and the Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY officiating. The body was deposited in the family vault in the rear of the church.

The Cattle Markets were again over-supplied yesterday, which was quite contrary to general expectation. Several untelegraphed stock trains arrived, and about 400 cattle were sent in at the eleventh hour. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday, were 4,311 against 3,167 the previous week, 2,704 the corresponding week in 1857, and 3,143 the weekly average of last year. Prices took a downward turn in the forenoon, and the yards were scarcely cleared at sundown, though the offerings were then fully ½c. below the average rates of last week's market, with a liberal allowance by owners on the estimated weights.

The General Markets yesterday exhibited a further improvement for Flour, which was pretty briskly inquired for. Wheat was in good demand at buoyant prices. Corn continued depressed, with more sellers than buyers. Groceries were rather lightly dealt in. Cotton was inactive. Hides were in fair request, as were also Naval Stores, which were held with more firmness. Provisions attracted considerable attention, at advancing rates. Freights were heavy, with 841 vessels of all classes in port.

### The New Federal Loan.

The negotiation for the loan of ten millions dollars by the Secretary of the Treasury is, of itself, a simple financial event of little interest beyond the limited banking circle to which the stock is first distributed. Less than sixty persons, it seems, out of a population of twenty-nine and a half millions, applied to the Secretary for a portion of his new loan. The whole subject was deferred to the leading money-changers, and *they* elected to place a premium of four dollars and eighty cents on every hundred dollars of this five per cent. stock, redeemable after fifteen years. The number of successful bidders is only thirty-three, who will in turn, or their assigns for them, redistribute the ten millions dollars to a vast number of people at home and abroad who are not money-changers, but who buy and hold this stock for the income it pays, and because of their sense of its entire and unfailing security.

To this class of public fundholders the high credit of the Government becomes a matter of material importance; and they should be, perhaps, first cared for. But to every other American citizen as well, the question is one of national pride, and ought to be one of personal solicitude. The holders of the stock have little or nothing to apprehend for the regular payment of their income and the ultimate redemption of the principal. There will be no Treasury default in fifteen years; no Government bankruptcy at or near the end of such a term. There will be no sundering of the union of the States; no wars we fervently hope; and less sectional or Slavery excitement, from present appearances, than for the past fifteen years. The Fourth of July will not be forgotten before the year 1874, nor will the progress and population of these happy States, one and undivided, be stayed by misrule or material decay. The stockholder may, therefore, dismiss all shadow of concern on this point, in order to study more calmly his annuity table. If the great money-changers who have taken the stock at 104.80 to the hundred dollars, charge him 106, his income for the fifteen years—provided he is not tempted to resell to the Government at 110 when the Treasury grows rich enough again—is equal to 4¼ per cent. per annum. If by delay, he should have to give 109 per cent., his income will be reduced to 4¼ per cent. per annum, and if he postpones the purchase until 111¼ is demanded, he will have to be content with 4 per cent. a year for the fifteen years. All this may sound very like cheap interest upon money, but the lowest is not cheaper than its current use in Wall-street on ordinary security. And even if the case were otherwise, the reliability of the principal, which goes far ahead of the oldest and best of our Trust and Savings' Banks, would compensate for the difference.

But the main point of interest, in which the national pride is concerned, is the intrinsic or well deserved value of such a stock, and the just claim which the Government has to effect its negotiation on the very best of terms—better even than Mr. COBB has just made with the great money-brokers. A brief epitome of the public debt, since the foundation of the Constitution, by contrast with the next most important commercial power in the world, will illustrate the faith and ability of the Government, not only to contract but to pay off by purchase its public loans.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Year. | Debt. |
|---|---|
| 1789—Funded after Revolution | $75,463,476 |
| 1812—Outstanding on eve of War | 45,209,738 |
| 1816—After second War | 127,334,934 |
| 1835—Twenty years' reduction to | 37,513 |
| 1852—After Mexican War, &c | 76,065,216 |
| 1857—Five years' reduction to | 25,165,154 |
| 1858—Increased by deficient revenue to | 55,165,154 |

Thus, since the foundation of the Government, we find three several reductions of the Public Debt by purchase and redemption, first to the extent of thirty millions, then to the extent of one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and lastly to the extent, in five years, by purchase at a high premium, of fifty-one millions. The present debt, including the ten millions just negotiated, stands twenty millions less than at the close of the Revolution, or on the adoption of the Constitution, when the whole population of the country was only 4,049,000 souls, as against 29,700,000 souls in 1858.

During the same seventy years the Public Debt of Great Britian has been more than doubled. In 1801–2, after the treaty of Amiens, which was succeeded by a year or two of quiet with NAPOLEON, this Debt stood at the equivalent of $2,235,217,445. At the treaty of Vienna, or after the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, it had reached $4,081,559,700. After twenty years' peace, and by the operation of the National Sinking Fund, it fell to $3,753,461,495. In the succeeding twenty years, no further reduction was effected, and on the eve of the war with Russia, it stood $3,808,113,520. This figure is the return for 1852. In 1856, at the close of that war, the total stood $4,080,000,000—or about £816,000,000 sterling, as against £816,311,940 at the peace of 1815. There has been no material reduction since. The present *annual charge* on the National Debt of the United Kingdom is about twenty-eight millions sterling, or about one pound sterling—five dollars—*per capita*, the present population being about 27,809,346. And this while the principal of our Debt is less than two dollars *per capita*, and the interest or *annual charge* of the Debt is scarcely ten cents *per capita*!

We design, by this parallel, no invidious comparison as against the financial resources of Great Britain. These have ever proved equal to the great emergency of such a debt, and the high price and unwavering credit of the Consolidated Three Per Cents—popularly known and quoted as "Consols"—attest the confidence of her own people in the public faith and solidity of the empire. But how much greater cause the people of this country have to be satisfied with their public debt, after the foregoing facts, we need scarcely say.

LETTER FROM THE HON. J. T. HEADLEY.—We copy this morning from the Albany *Statesman* a letter of the Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, on the relations, duties and prospects of the Americans and Republicans. Mr. H. is, as is well known, an influential member of the American Party, by which he was elected Secretary of State in 1856. The letter he has written to the Albany *Statesman* is in response to a request that he would make public his opinions in regard to a union of the two leading organizations composing the Opposition in this State. Mr. H. discusses the question of such union with candor and ability. Assuming that, inasmuch as the Americans in the State Legislature have already met with the Republicans upon the common ground of a Registry law, and in Congress upon that of the Crittenden Amendment, he thinks there can be in the nature of the case no insuperable bar to joint action in the approaching election. But he expresses the opinion that the consolidation must be brought about, if at all, not only without the aid of party leaders on either side, but against their opposition, and recommends popular meetings in the counties similar to that already held in Erie, as most likely to accomplish the desired object. The movement, if fairly started, would progress, as Mr. H. believes, by its inherent force, but he fears that a certain influence at Albany will never allow it to obtain headway, however much it may be favored by the masses.

### Qualifications of Suffrage.

Judge DOUGLAS made a speech, the other day, which was reported in our columns on Friday, to a deputation of Germans which waited on him in Chicago, in which he treated his auditors to a few energetic fallacies on the subject both of negro equality and of the rights of foreigners. He started with informing them that he was the man who made "the first speech ever pronounced on the American Continent against the proscriptive system which proposed to strike men down on account of their birthplace or their religion." "Immense enthusiasm," says the report. The orator continued: "Of all the acts of injustice ever attempted to be perpetrated, the greatest was to make the birthplace or the religious creed a political test in the exercise of the elective franchise." Strange as it may seem, this grand declaration of universal toleration was followed by a long paragraph, in which the bold Senator vigorously sustains "a proscriptive system, which proposes to strike men down" on account of a peculiarity ten-fold more absurd than birthplace or religion—namely, their color. Surely, making the line of a man's complexion a test in the exercise of the elective franchise, is on the face of it a greater act of injustice than making a test of his birthplace or religious creed. There are many reasons, and very plausible ones, to be found, not in expediency only, but in justice, which would warrant the making a man's birthplace a reason for excluding him from the enjoyment of equal political rights with the natives of another country; but there can be no reason found in anything but expediency for excluding a man because he is black. It may be said, with some apparent truth, that foreigners shall not take part in our Government, because their natural affections and natural allegiance are deeply rooted in a foreign soil, and that, therefore, to allow him to override the wishes of those whose hearts are wrapt up in the country, is to do injustice to the latter; but when we drive blacks from the polls, all we can say is, that it is not for the interest of the white men to allow them to vote.

The portion of the Senator's speech in which he proclaims the superiority of the white race, denounces amalgamation, and vilifies the Negroes, we cannot help reproducing entire, not for the purpose of vindicating the claims of the Negro to self-government, or to show how many fallacies and absurdities a clever man can, when occasion requires it, cram into a few lines of Buncombe.

"I hold that this Government was established by the white men of the continent—men of European birth or European descent then on the continent. It was established for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men, on the white basis. Spain and France, in their colonies on the American continent, admitted the Negro and Indian to citizenship with the white man, on an equality. In the colonies from which this nation sprung, the political rights were confined to the white men; not merely to Englishmen, or Germans, or Swedes, or Swiss, but to all white men, all men of European birth and posterity. Say what you please, the experience of the world proves that there is such a thing as superior and inferior races. The experience of the world in all ages proves that the Negro is incapable of self-government in all climes. [Cheers.] For this reason our fathers, in making our institutions, confined the governing power to the white race, excluding no white man, but making no mixed basis, either with the Indians or Negroes. Look at the difference between the Spanish-American colonies and the French-American colonies, and the colonies of which this country was originally composed. Their political amalgamation has produced domestic amalgamation, and demoralization and degradation below the point of capacity for self-government has been the result in every instance. Here the white basis has been preserved, and we find the highest mental, physical, moral and social development that the world has ever witnessed. [Bravo and cheers.]"

That this Government was established by the white men of the continent, men of European birth or descent, for the benefit of white men, and we suppose on what Mr. DOUGLAS calls the "white basis,"—though we confess we cannot clearly make out what "a white basis" is,—nobody ever doubted, and in our opinion this is just the view of the matter which everybody would have taken, even if Senator DOUGLAS held exactly the contrary. Now, the reason he gives for the pains which he alleges our forefathers to have taken to exclude Negroes from all share in the Government is, "that the experience of the world in all ages, proves that the Negro is incapable of self-government in all climes."

If this be true, we must say that there could hardly be a better reason; but, unfortunately for Senator DOUGLAS, and equally unfortunately for the Chicago Germans, for the very same reason, our sapient forefathers ought to have excluded all white men, except Englishmen and Dutchmen, and their descendants. "The experience of the world in all ages," when used as in the Douglas sense, as a test of the capabilities of a race, means clearly the experience of the world, since a particular race has been known or been in existence. Now, we should like to know what the experience of the world has to say on the subject of French, or German, or Russian, or Irish, or Italian capacity for self-government? When did the French govern themselves? Which of the German States, except the Hanse Towns, has a population which has shown itself capable of self-government? What has the same oracle to deliver upon the capacity of Russians, and Turks, and Greeks? Had not the Italians shown themselves grossly incapable of governing themselves or anybody else at the time when our forefathers sat on their "white basis" and framed the Government of this country? Were they not sunk in the lowest pit of political and religious degradation? Why were they not placed under the same ban as the Negroes, until they should have exhibited some symptoms of returning vigor,—and what has the experience of the world to say of them? The French have now and then revolted against their tyrants, and so have the Germans, and so have the Italians, and so have the Irish, and so have the blacks, and in every case the revolt, if successful, has been followed by abominable excesses, by which "the experience of the world" must have been immensely disgusted. If the learned Senator can get up nothing better than this by rummaging up his old stores of historical illustration, we think he had better leave the subject alone. There is no comfort for the white man, nor the "white basis" either, to be found in the history of most European races. They are slaves to day, and have been slaves for centuries, slaves who influence their Government as little for good or evil, and are as little responsible for its acts as any Free Nigger in the State of New-York, and anything that history can say to consign the Negro to political damnation, falls with equal force upon the motley crowd, who swarm to our shores from all quarters of the world, and who with the marks of the knout or the stick, still fresh on their "white bases," glory in their skill in managing the affairs of nations.

The insinuation which the Senator dexterously foists in at the tail of his argument, is ingenious, but singularly disingenuous. There is no more necessary connection between free-soilism and amalgamation than between shoemaking and bigamy. It does not follow that because white men pay black men a fair day's wages for a fair day's labor, that they will marry their daughters. Amalgamation has taken place to so limited an extent in North as compared with South America, not so much because our forefathers branded the Negroes with the stamp of mental and moral inferiority, as because the Anglo-Saxon race is proverbially and historically proud of itself. The Spaniards have a good deal of family pride, but they wanted the larger kind which glories in belonging to a white tribe. Besides, it is notorious that in that part of the country in which the laws do most to prevent amalgamation, taste and nature do least. In many States of the North, where the negro is politically the white man's equal, society has placed a profounder gulf between them in all other respects than in those countries in which the former is a beast of the field. Amalgamation may and does go on very rapidly without marriage or equality. Nothing that abolitionists could do in a century to exalt the Negro race by acts of the legislature or constitutional ordinance, could contribute a hundredth part as much towards mixing the races as the unrestrained license of a Southern plantation does in ten years. There is no way in which the purity of the black race can be so effectually preserved as in giving it white men's rights.

### Our Municipal Jubilee.

Mayor TIEMANN did no more than conform to the general desire of our citizens in recommending the Common Council to adopt some method for celebrating in a becoming manner the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and both Boards exhibited a most commendable desire to respond to the public wishes in their action on the Mayor's message. Each branch of the Common Council has appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the event, and as there are but two methods of public rejoicing that seem possible to the Aldermanic invention, it would be extremely unreasonable to find fault with the proposition to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph by a good dinner and a display of fireworks. It may not, to be sure, be the most rational and satisfying thing possible to the public to know that at a certain hour of a certain day the Municipal authorities are eating and drinking at the public expense, but that being the only method heretofore discovered of Municipal rejoicing, we do not see how we can well object unless we can suggest something better, which we frankly confess our inability to do. A public dinner affords an opportunity for public speaking, and thus the public are enabled to get their share of the festival by reading the speeches the next morning which were made over-night for their benefit. But, because we do not disapprove of the proposed Municipal dinner, it must not be inferred that we approve of the very extravagant amount proposed to be appropriated for that purpose. The Aldermen had not the courage to ask for more than ten thousand dollars, while the Councilmen wanted fifteen thousand. Part of this sum was to be appropriated for fireworks and for the portrait of Mr. FIELD to be placed in the City Hall. It is a very graceful and appropriate compliment to that gentleman to place his portrait among our City worthies in the Governor's Room, but Posterity in looking around the walls of our Civic Valhalla will very naturally ask, when the portrait of Mr. FIELD is seen, what has become of the portrait of MORSE, the inventor of the entire system of which the Atlantic Telegraph is but a branch. The cost of a few bottles of champagne will pay for another portrait, and we trust that the Committee who have the business of arranging the celebration in hand will see the propriety of adding the portrait of MORSE to that of FIELD, for without the inventive genius of the one we should never have heard of the perseverance and courage of the other.

The citizens at large have a desire to participate in any public demonstrations in commemoration of the completion of the Telegraph, and the Municipal Committee should invite popular cooperation in their proposed celebration. An exclusive celebration by the Common Council will not satisfy the popular enthusiasm. The idea of a grand popular demonstration to take place simultaneously in this country and Europe, which was first entertained, we apprehend will have to be abandoned. The enthusiasm of the public was too volatile to be restrained, and it has exhausted itself in all sorts of sporadic displays in all parts of the country. The first effervescence of extravagant delight has been wasted, and the attempt to repeat the performance would be cold and lifeless. Not so here. With the exception of the Mayor's hundred guns in front of the City Hall, which were not heard far from the Park railing, hardly anything has been done to indicate the popular exultation, so that we have yet to enjoy a hearty and generous outburst of public enthusiasm befitting the occasion and the commercial metropolis of the Union.

VERY LATE FROM COSTA RICA.—The "intelligent and spirited" correspondent of the *Herald*, gives, under date of San Juan del Norte, July 20, the following, among other equally correct items:

"Costa Rica would have tenfold the foreigners if this road had been established before. She has in fact now the largest population in the Central American States—as many as all the other four together."

As Costa Rica has only from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand population, and the "other four together" had, only one month ago, something like fifteen times that number, the people of the latter must have discovered a Plum Gut route to destruction, to have decreased so rapidly.

### Jersey City Items.

ALMSHOUSE.—For the quarter ending July 31, the number of persons remaining and admitted in the Almshouse was 153. There were discharged, 75; died, 5. Remaining, 73. The cost to support the Almshouse, $739 71.

RESIGNED.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening, the City Clerk reported that Alderman ROOSEVELT had filed his resignation. The resignation was unanimously accepted.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

### Latest Dispatches from Cyrus W. Field.

### GRAND BALL AND BANQUET AT ST. JOHNS.

### Sailing of the Niagara for New-York.

### When the Line will be opened for Business.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, August 11.

*To the New York Associated Press:*

On the Wednesday before I left London, the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously decided that after the cable was laid and the Queen's and President's messages transmitted, the line should be kept free for several weeks, solely for the use of Dr. WHITEHOUSE, Prof. THOMPSON and other Electricians, to enable them to thoroughly test the various modes of telegraphing, so that the Directors might decide which was the best and most rapid method for future use, for it was considered that after the line should be once thrown open for business it would be very difficult to obtain it for experimental purposes, even for a short time. Due notice will be given when the line will be ready for business, and of the tariff of prices.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

### The Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

There are now over eighty miles of cable left on board of the *Niagara*, which will be reshipped in New-York to England. All the machinery for paying out the cable is left standing exactly as it was used.

C. W. FIELD.

### Sailing of the Niagara for New-York—Banquet to Mr. Field.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Mr. FIELD left here in the *Niagara* for New-York at 5 o'clock this evening. The *Niagara* was towed out by the *Porcupine*, which returns to Portsmouth. The *Gorgon* leaves on Saturday for Sydney.

Yesterday there were most joyous demonstrations here at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprize, and everything wore the appearance of a gala day. The banquet to Mr. FIELD in the evening was a splendid affair.

At 9 o'clock this evening the Celebration Ball commenced, at which were present the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, CYRUS W. FIELD, the Chief Justice and all the other Judges of the Superior Court, Capt. HUDSON and Officers of the *Niagara*, Capt. DAYMAN and Officers of the *Gorgon*, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, &c., and the leading members of Society of St Johns.

After the evening had been passed in the most pleasant and delightful manner, the assembled company adjourned at 12 o'clock, for supper, which was got up in the most perfect taste. WALTER GREENE, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, was called on to preside, when the following toasts were given:

*The Queen*—The best beloved and most popular sovereign that ever sat on the British throne—one who reigns in the hearts and affections as well as over the persons of her subjects. May God long preserve her to reign over a free and happy people.

*The President of the United States*—Chosen by the voice of the people, he has shown himself worthy the high honor of presiding over the destinies of a free and enlightened nation. [This toast was coupled with that of the Queen's.]

*The Governor and Lieutenant and Captain Hudson, and the officers of the squadron, and other gentleman engaged in the expedition.*

This toast stated that the combined skill of Captain HUDSON and those associated with him, had overcome all the difficulties that had previously been supposed insurmountable, and they had accomplished the greatest wonder in the world, the union of the old and new world by the Electric Cable.

This was appropriately responded to by Capt. HUDSON.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary then proposed, and the Honorable President of the Council seconded the health of CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., whose name had become a household word in this country.

Mr. FIELD replied, saying that he should never forget the pleasure of this day. It was a season of anxiety to him during the six and a half days the *Niagara* was accomplishing her mission. Great praise was due Capt. HUDSON, his officers and men, for their zeal in working day and night over the 1,150 miles of the ocean they had to cross. The successful accomplishment, however, of the greatest event of any age amply compensated all who had become a partner in its achievement, for the toil, anxiety and care they had experienced. Mr FIELD continued in a strain of eloquence and power that went to every heart.

Other toasts were then given and properly responded to.

Dancing was then resumed and kept up with great spirit till 3 o'clock in the morning, when the party broke up—all on the best terms with the world and each other.

### Joint Committee on the Telegraph Celebration.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen deputed to suggest arrangements for the forthcoming celebration, met in the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Alderman MCSPEDON in the chair.

It was proposed that there should be two celebrations, the first on the reception of the Queen's message, and another of a more general character, on the arrival of Mr. FIELD and Captain HUDSON. The Harmonic Society rendered its services and offered to sing an anthem on the occasion. The offer was accepted.

Mr. LILLIENDAHL's tender of a display of fireworks in front of the City Hall, on the evening of the general celebration, was accepted, and Mr. EDEN's display will take place on the evening of the reception of the message. It was determined that a national salute should be fired from the Battery and another at the Central Park; also a salute of 100 guns at the City Hall Park on the transmission of the message through the wires, which will be the signal for all citizens who desire to do so to prepare to illuminate their dwellings and warehouses the same evening. Tar-barrels will be burned at the Battery and at other points along the East and North rivers the same night.

It was also resolved that the general celebration should take place on the same day in New-York and London, which will be in about ten days or a fortnight from the present time.

All associations wishing to communicate with the Committee are directed to do so through the Secretary, C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., at the City Hall.

It was resolved that all the church bells in the City should be rung for one hour from the commencement of the firing of the cannons, and that the sextons of the City churches be requested to see that it is done. Also, that the City Hall and all station-houses shall be illuminated on the evening of the transmission of the message.

The Committee then adjourned to next day.

### Celebration of the Laying of the Atlantic Cable.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council to commemorate the successful laying of the Submarine Cable connecting the New with the Old World, give notice

That the receipt of the reply of his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, to the message of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, will be announced by a salvo of 100 guns from the Park, and a national salute from the Battery and Central Park.

It is requested that upon the commencement of the firing of the salvo and salutes, the bells of all the churches of the City be rung continuously for one hour.

On the evening of the day upon which such announcement is made, the City Hall and public buildings will be illuminated, and an appropriate display of fire-works will be made in front of the City Hall.

The Committee would earnestly request the citizens generally to unite in such celebration by illuminating, upon the same evening, their stores and dwellings.

The Committee also propose, upon the arrival of the *Niagara* with CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and Captain HUDSON, and simultaneously with the festivities in London, to give them a grand civil and military reception, with appropriate ceremonies; due notice of which, with a full programme will be given; and they would request, that all the societies, civil and military, of the City and neighborhood, who desire to join in such reception, would give notice, at as early a day as possible, to

CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN,
Secretary to the Joint Committee of the Common Council, at No. 5 City Hall.

### One Hundred Guns to be Fired at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Expectation has been on tiptoe all day for the Queen's Message. A salute of 100 guns has been prepared, to be fired immediately on its reception.

### Demonstrations in New-Jersey.

A correspondent at Hightstown, N. J., writes us:

"The people of our quiet borough have heard the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, and on Tuesday night, in honor of the event, indulged in a grand illumination and general rejoicing. A torch-light procession, bearing banners with appropriate mottoes, accompanied by the 'Millingterry,' passed through the principal streets. The drill-room of the Mercer Guards, one of the finest companies in the State, was brilliantly illuminated as also the Railroad Hotel, Washington House and other buildings. With music, fireworks, ringing bells and flying flags the 'great triumph of native genius' was thus enthusiastically celebrated, and our citizens retired to private life."

### At the White Mountains.

The Boston *Journal* has a letter from a correspondent at North Conway, describing a joyful time at the White Mountains:

Surely your readers will want to know of the grand impromptu celebration which the successful laying of the cable has just occasioned amidst this retired mountain scenery. There was no little excitement in "our house" (Mr. WILLEY'S) when early this morning, before its inmates were astir, a venerable and honored resident of your city, who has among them his temporary home, passed over the stairways with the thrilling announcement, "The *Niagara* has arrived—the cable is laid." At breakfast time, it was decided that in honor of this great triumph, there should *forthwith* be made, by the permanent citizens and transient visitors of this town, a demonstration, which should do credit to North Conway, and which (may we not say it?) should do justice to the great event itself. *Forthwith* was indeed our motto. For, after all, the report might prove to be a hoax, and we could not afford here, at North Conway, to be cheated out of our celebration, though the world might be, of the Cable. Timid counsels, sly and sagacious looks, and all the conservatism of *buts* and *ifs* were put to route, and all consented, at last, to consider the success of the vast Cable enterprise as an established fact, and to have a good time.

I is doing no injustice to others to say, that that veteran friend of everybody, the Hon. SAMUEL GARDLEY, was the leading spirit of the occasion. With several others he immediately set out with horse and wagon, to inform the occupants of all the hotels and boarding-houses in the place, of the approaching demonstration, requesting those who would like to join in it to meet in the square, between Mr. WILLEY'S and the Kearsarge House, at 3 o'clock P M. The ladies, meanwhile, were busy in preparing flags, mottoes, streamers, and devices of numerous colors and kinds. Every one lent a helping hand in making the necessary preparations, and when the appointed hour arrived, the carriages and wagons of the citizens—many of which contained not less than twelve or fifteen persons each—came pouring in from North and South, brilliant with a rich variety of decorations, and teeming with joyous, jubilant life. Attached to Mr. WILLEY'S large wagon was a full-sized banner, with the representation of the two parts of the Cable linked together, and with the mottoes "Our House," and underneath, "Union is Strength." Attached to Mr. THOMPSON'S was one bearing the word "Fraternity," and to Mr. MARSH'S another, having on it this: "The White Mountains to Mont Blanc, Greeting." That of the Washington House had also a Cable for its device, accompanied by a full length figure of CYRUS W. FIELD, who has immortalized himself by his services in connection with this vast enterprise.

About 4 o'clock, the assembled crowd was addressed by SAMUEL MAY, Esq., of your City, who spoke briefly, but most appropriately, of the great event which we had met to celebrate, and of the blessings it would confer upon the world. He nominated Deacon GARDLEY as the President of the day, His Honor Mayor JACOBS and Mr. THOMPSON, of the Kearsarge House as Vice-Presidents, and the venerable JAMES WILLEY, Esq., as Chief Marshal. The nominations were ratified by the crowd with acclamation. The worthy Marshal having appointed Mr. MAY his deputy, expressed his thanks to his friends for the honor they had done him, and with admirable tact and dignity proceeded to form the procession. At his head was a carriage bearing the officers of the day, with a few of their invited friends. Following this was the long line of vehicles, about thirty-five in number, and stretching, as they moved, nearly half a mile. The flying streamers, the mingled English and American banners, the striking, variegated costumes, the cheerful faces, and the loud hurrahs of those happy hundreds, as they proceeded to the Bartlett line and came back through the whole extent of the village, and once more returning, formed a square between the Kearsarge Hotel and the White House, presenting a scene of beauty and life which the oldest settlers in Conway assure us has never in these parts been equaled.

Not far from five hundred people listened to the voice of the President as he called us to order, and delivered himself of one of those spirited and telling speeches which he alone can give. This was followed by "Hail Columbia," sung by the crowd. Rev. Mr. THOMAS, of New-Bedford, Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Kearsarge village, and His Honor the Mayor, then entertained us with witty and eloquent remarks between which were interspersed the singing of "God save the Queen," the recital of a poem prepared for the occasion, and more of the good bits and effective thoughts of the honorable President. By the latter it was well said at the close that this was a serious as well as joyous occasion, and that we should all render to God the praise for the great success of the age. He proposed that all present should unite in singing "Old Hundred," and scarcely ever was it repeated with more appropriateness, or more from the heart than it was here to-day. Cheers were then given for the officers, for Queen VICTORIA, and for the Cable. In the evening, "Our House" was brilliantly illuminated, and furnished rare refreshments to a large company, among whom we noticed His Honor the Mayor; while fireworks and a grand hop at the North Conway Hotel, closed the celebration of the day. Never has there been more lovely weather, never an occasion more full of harmony and delight, and never a more successful demonstration. We only ask that the laying of the Cable may yet prove to be as successful as this affair, by which we have thus sought to commemorate it.

### Lampson, Not Sampson.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In Mr. C. W. FIELD'S answer to the St. Johns Chamber of Commerce, published in your paper of this morning, among other distinguished individuals he ascribes much praise to Mr. C. M. SAMPSON. The gentleman entitled to this honorable notice is CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Esq., an eminent and successful American merchant in London, who was in the counting-house and employ of the writer, and whose name should not be connected with any imaginary person or event. As this mistake in substituting an S for an L, is often made by the printer, if you will now correct it, many similar errors may be prevented and the merit rest where it is deserved.

S. B. H.

### Jones' Wood Festival.

The third day passed off, as it was expected to pass off, triumphantly. The contest between the various song societies excited a great deal of interest and was altogether an extraordinary event. It says little for various largely-organized clubs that, lacking confidence, or for a meaner motive, they declined to take part in the battle. Those who were nerved for the encounter had sufficient to do, for the singing was excellent, and we can well understand that the judges had a difficult task to perform. They did it, however, in a satisfactory manner, and the award was indorsed by all present. Four societies were the contestants, and the prize was borne off by one enjoying the euphonious appellation of the Vierblaetriges Kleeblatt, (The Four-leaved Shamrock.) Tais, we believe, is a new society, but it is undoubtedly the best voiced in the country. When we mention the names of QUINTO, PICANESER, WEINLICH, MULLER, among those whom we noticed in its ranks, it will be seen that it is better situated in an artistic point of view than any other. In presenting the magnificent silver vase to this fortunate Society, (conducted by Mr. GAELL,) the Chairman of the Judge-Committee made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. WATSON, the gentleman in question, said that he performed his task in no invidious spirit. He had heard the various societies with extreme delight. They were all good, and their efforts had done much for music in this country. But as a judge of the comparative merit of the various contestants, he was compelled with his associates to make a selection and the selection had fallen on the before-mentioned Society. He had much pleasure in presenting it to them, and still more in feeling that they had deserved it. A gentleman (Dr. SCHUTTE, we were informed) interpreted the matter to the Germans present, and the decision, as we before remarked, was appreciated as just by the witnesses of the contest.

The proceedings in every respect were well ordered; the concert passed off admirably, necessarily so because the performers were well practiced in their pieces; the dancing was animated and general, and the fireworks bright and fine as ever. With regard to the latter, however, we may say that it was

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

## Later from India—Another British Victory.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

## Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 96 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain MILLAR, from Liverpool at noon July 31, arrived here this afternoon at 1 o'clock, having been detained off the harbor eight hours by foggy weather.

The steamship *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 29th ult., and the *City of Washington* at Liverpool at 5:30 P. M. on the 29th.

The steamer *Propeller* was advertised to leave Galway for St. Johns, N. F., and Boston on the 21st of August, and the steamer *Lady Eglinton* was to leave the same port on the 3d of August for Quebec.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 28th ultimo were unimportant.

On the 29th ultimo, the House of Lords receded from some of their amendments to the India bill and appointed a Committee of Conference on others.

In the House of Commons the amendment of the House of Lords to the American Telegraph Company's bill was agreed to.

On the 30th, in the House of Lords, Lord WODEHOUSE asked the Government what their intention was respecting telegraph communication with India.

Earl DONOUGHMORE replied that the arrangement had not been concluded, but that the Government were fully alive to the importance of completing the telegraph communication with India, and had selected the Red Sea route in preference to that by the Persian Gulf, and that communication would be completed early next year as far as Borussia.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill making an important amendment in the bankruptcy law.

In the House of Commons sundry questions were proposed in regard to affairs in India.

Lord STANLEY, in reply, said it was impossible to form an estimate of the present strength of the mutineers.

The total number of the Queen's forces in India, or on their way out, was 78,416, but 7,456 were reported sick, and 1,159 were drafts on their way out. At the latest returns there were 60,000 effectives and 11,000 drafts. As to the Company's forces, they were 18,858 Europeans on the 1st of July. After a deduction for casualties, there was then a total of between 86,000 and 87,000 European troops in India.

With regard to the Indian loans £4,421,000 had been borrowed, leaving £2,000,000 still to be borrowed. There would be ample means from this source to defray the expenses for the whole of the current year. Instructions had been sent to proclaim in Her Majesty's name and authority in India, and the instructions sent out clearly announced, the intention of the Government not to interfere with the religion of the natives.

Both Houses were actively engaged in clearing up the business of the session, and an adjournment was expected on the 2d.

The Queen's speech was adopted at Cabinet Council on the day the *Niagara* sailed. The speech will be delivered by commission.

The race for the Goodwood Cup resulted in the triumph of *Saunterer*, *Fisherman* coming in second, and nothing else near them. Only eight horses ran. The American animal, *Charleston*, was the last but one. *Prioress* did not start. Mr. MERRY, the owner of *Saunterer*, is said to have won £20,000 on the event. The race is thus described: "*Ventre St. Gris* and *Sedbury* raced for the lead, and soon placed a wide interval between themselves and their pursuers, at the head of whom were *Saunterer* and *Ruination*. On quitting the straight run the first two were upwards of a dozen lengths ahead, *Ruination* going on third, with *Arsenal* and *Saunterer* next, and *Charleston*, who had occupied a forward place up to that point, dropping nearly a hundred yards astern of everything. They rounded the clump without changing positions, but immediately afterwards the advanced lot closed up, and when they reappeared in sight, *Saunterer* was seen with the lead, *Fisherman* occupying the second place, with *Ventre St. Gris* third, and *Sedbury* fourth. Next in pursuit, and far behind them were *Schiedam* and *Arsenal*. On descending the hill *Ventre St. Gris* went up to *Fisherman's* quarters, but was shaken off in the bottom, whence the race was confined to the first two. *Fisherman* made a game attempt to reach *Saunterer*, but failed, and was beaten a length. Nearly a dozen lengths off *Schiedam* was third; *Ventre St. Gris* was ten lengths behind him, and far in the rear the others finished off as if at exercise—*Arsenal* being last of all.

The large cotton spinning mill of W. STEPHENSON & SONS, of Paisley, had been destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to £60,000.

The harvest reports from Ireland continue very satisfactory. The potato blight had not made its appearance to any appreciable extent in any part of Ireland.

From official returns it was shown that forty-four vessels of war of all classes were lying at Chatham, and could be brought forward for immediate service, if required.

The papers give an account of a grand banquet recently given by GEORGE PEABODY to Mr. MASON, the American Minister to France, on his visiting London. Upwards of a hundred Americans and English were present. Mr. MASON, in acknowledging a toast, made an allusion, in a speech of considerable eloquence, to the alliance which has recently sprung up between England and France. From the latter country he had received many proofs of sincere friendship, and acts of graceful kindness towards himself and the nation which he represented, and claiming the privilege of his countrymen he ventured to guess that the approaching meeting of the sovereigns of England and France would tend greatly to strengthen the *entente cordiale* between the two western nations of Europe. So far as his country was concerned, the progress which it had made was conducive to the interests of civilization, and no one could doubt the admission of Texas and California into the Union had been of much greater advantage to the commerce of the world than if those States had remained under their old form of Government.

Various amicable toasts were proposed and responded to. The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, spoke for the Press.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times'* City article says: "The funds opened yesterday with great animation at a slight advance. Late in the day the market was less buoyant, but it still presents a good appearance. The fineness of the weather, a specie arrival from New-York per *City of Washington*, a further influx of gold to the bank, and the quietness of continental news contributed to the general steadiness."

Money is in undiminished abundance. The Railway share market is buoyant at a general advance of three-quarters to one per cent.

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The tendency in the stock market is most favorable, and there is more animation shown than for some months past. All the markets closed very firm."

The shipment of Specie to the East on the 4th, will reach £100,000 to £120,000. Continental exchanges are satisfactory. W B. JONES & Co., Shipwrights, of Liverpool have suspended; liabilities small. The *Times* accuses the Ministry of a desire to burk the question of the war in China, and of lukewarmness in the mode of conducting it, and warns the public of the probable consequences.

### INDIA.

The Bombay mails of July 3 reached Suez on the 23d. The recapture of Gwalior is confirmed. The rebels lost 27 guns, besides elephants and treasure to a large amount. The fugitives from Gwalior are said to be hemmed in on all sides by British troops.

On the 13th Sir HOPE GRANT gained a brilliant victory at Newa Gunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Cogra.

The celebrated MOULVIE, for whom £5,000 had been offered, was killed.

Oude continues much disturbed.

The Governor-General, on receiving Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch, issued a proclamation giving an amnesty to all but murderers. The results are not yet known.

☞ The details of Sir HOPE GRANT's victory near Lucknow, state that the Rebels were near 20,000 strong, and their loss was 600 men and six guns. The British had 6 killed and 30 wounded. The fight lasted three hours, and the Rebels were already routed. A great effect was anticipated.

The Azimghur and Ghuseport Districts were much disturbed by the rebels, who plundered the towns and burnt the forests.

The Gorruckpore and Allahabad Districts had been quieted.

In the Agra division Sir H. ROSE's activity had restored confidence and tranquillity.

A rebel Rajah had surrendered in Rohilcund, where the rebels were also being put down.

The Bombay Money market was easy. Trade was quiet, but the imports had slightly improved. Freights were rather better. Exchange is. 11¾d. @2s.

The London *Times* says the above news had a greater effect in restoring confidence on change than on any previous occasion.

The *Times*, in an editorial, characterizes Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the ruler of the Punjaub, as the foremost man in India, and calls on the Government to confer the peerage on him.

### FRANCE.

The approaching Cherbourg *fêtes* engrossed attention.

Rumors were current that a conspiracy against the Emperor had been discovered at St. Etienne, but they want confirmation.

The Prefect of the Department, and Sub Prefect of Cherbourg, had been called to Paris, to concert with the authorities measures of police for the safety of the Emperor, and of vigilance as regards Guernsey and Jersey.

The London *Globe* says that two ships of war as company the *Royal Albert*, and Admiralty yachts will accompany VICTORIA to Cherbourg.

Letters from Paris assert that there is some expectation of the *Crédit Mobilier* winding up, or that a fusion will be contrived with the discount bank of M. DE ST. PAUL.

### PARIS CONFERENCE.

The draft of the Convention and project was expected to be definitely adopted by the 12th of August.

Prince NAPOLEON is said to be devising measures to divert the stream of emigration which flows from France and Germany to America towards Algeria. Extraordinary advantages are to be held out to African colonists.

*Paris, Friday night.*—The Three per cents. close at 68f. 20c.

The Conference held another sitting to-day.

### BELGIUM.

The discussion upon the proposed addition to the fortifications of Antwerp was progressing in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.

The projected Belgian loan will not, it is said, be required.

### SPAIN.

The Queen and King were meeting with the most enthusiastic receptions in their journey to the Asturias.

### AUSTRIA.

An autograph letter from the Emperor is published, conceding sundry reforms in the Lombardo Venetian provinces.

### TURKEY.

Fresh dispatches modify very much the grave character of those which announced the attack on the Montenegrins by the Turks. The attack was only on one of the outposts, the responsibility of which cannot be fixed on any superior officer. No serious representations on the subject have been made to Turkey.

The Porte had addressed a remonstrance to Sir H. L. BULWER respecting the continued occupation of Perim.

A letter from Belgrade says that a Turkish soldier having given a verbal insult to the Prussian flag, the Consul immediately demanded satisfaction.

### ARABIA.

Two hundred of the people engaged in the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah had been arrested.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to June 20th. Trade was favorable, but heavy losses had been sustained by wool speculators. Imports were brisk but exports dull. The loss by the fire at Port Elizabeth was £85,000.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* reports the sales of the week 38,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and 5,000 for export. All qualities were slightly lower, the decline being in the current qualities of American 1-16d, and in the inferior descriptions ¼d. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans....7 11 16d.; Middling Mobiles.6 13-16d.
Middling Orleans....6⅞d.; Fair Uplands....7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles.....7 5-16d.; Middling Uplands6 11-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 667,000 bales, of which 587,000 were American.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the Cotton Market steady and firm, with estimated sales of 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts from Manchester are favorable notwithstanding the decline at Liverpool, the market closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and 6d. lower; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d @22s.; Ohio, *vid* the North, 22s.@22s. 6d.; do., *vid* New-Orleans, 22s. 6d.@23s. 6d. WHEAT firm, but quiet; Red Western 5s. 5d.@6s. 2d.; Red Southern 5s. 4d.@6s. 2d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 5d.; White Southern 6s. 9d.@7s 3d. CORN dull and nominal; Yellow 33s.@34s.; White 32s. 6d.@33s. The weather had been favorable for the crops. The Brokers' and other circulars say that CORN was 1s. lower on the week.

THE LATEST.—*Liverpool, Saturday noon.*—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the Breadstuffs Market generally dull, but rates unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF in but little inquiry and prices weak. PORK firm. BACON steady. LARD buoyant; holders demanded an advance; which checked business; sales at 57s.@57s.6d. for refining qualities; 60s. was demanded for Prime. TALLOW nominal.

THE LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote PROVISIONS dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES dull and nominally unchanged. SUGAR buoyant, and 1s. @1s. 6d. higher, but sales trifling at the advance. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet, but steady; Carolina, 20s. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN steady; sales during the week of 4,000 tcs. at 4s. 2d. for common. HIDES firm. OILS steady; Seal, £37@£37 10s.; Cod, £34; Linseed in good demand at 34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 38s. 6d.@40s. QUERCITRON BARK dull; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d @10s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d.@7s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Breadstuffs quiet, and quotations barely maintained; White WHEAT, 44s.@47s; Red, 43s.@44s.; FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON—Rails steady at £6 5s.; bars not quoted. PIG IRON, on the Clyde, 54s. SUGAR buoyant and 6d.@1s. higher. TEA unchanged in price, but in better demand; Congoun, 9¾d.@10d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 39s. 6d.@40s. COFFEE quiet and prices easier, though unchanged. LINSEED CAKES—New-York, £10 15s.; Boston, 10 guineas. LINSEED OIL, 34s. 6d.; SPERM OIL, £85@£86. RICE heavy. TALLOW quiet; Y. C., 48s.3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the London money market easy. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

Consols for money account were quoted at the close on Friday at 95⅞@96.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £50,000.

THE LATEST.

*London, Saturday Noon.*—Consols are better, being quoted at 96⅛ for money and account.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending July 27, inclusive.*]

COTTON firm; sales of the week 14,500 bales; stock 139,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 105 francs. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS firm owing to heavy rains; prices were unaltered and the market dull at Havre, but in the interior markets rates were slightly higher. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm. OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE quiet and quotations barely maintained. SUGAR firm and all qualities slightly higher. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE—An average business without quotable change in prices.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Securities generally inactive, except for Illinois Central, which were in improved demand and higher; Shares, 23 discount; Bonds, 81@83; Freeland Bonds, 78@80; Erie Railroad Sevens, first mortgage, 67@69; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 89⅜@90½; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 102⅜.

Messrs. BELL & SON quote a limited business, at previous rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of 1867-8 | 103 | @ 105 |
| U. S. 6s of 1868 | 102 | @ 104 |
| Alabama 5s, bonds | 78 | @ — |
| Kentucky 6s, 1868 and '72 | 91 | @ 93 |
| Maryland 5s, bonds | 94 | @ — |
| Massachusetts 5s, bonds | 101 | @ 103 |
| Ohio 6s, 1876 | 93 | @ 95 |
| Pennsylvania 5s., bonds, ex dividend | 77 | @ 77 |
| Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 1877 | 82 | @ 84 |
| Tennessee 6s, bonds | 79 | @ 81 |
| Virginia 5s, 1888 | 83 | @ — |
| Virginia 6s, 1886 | 83 | @ — |
| Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1860, freeland | 78 | @ 79 |
| Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1875 | 81 | @ 83 |
| Illinois Central R. R. 6s, 1875 | 79 | @ 81 |
| Illinois Central shares | dis. 23 | @ 24 |
| Michigan Central R. R. 8s, 1869 | 82 | @ 84 |
| Michigan Central shares | 50 | @ 55 |
| New York Central 7s | 91 | @ 93 |
| New-York Central 6s | 81 | @ 83 |
| New York Central R. R. shares | 76 | @ 78 |
| Erie R. R. 7s, 1st mortgage | 85 | @ 87 |
| Erie R. R. 7s, 2d mortgage | 67 | @ 69 |
| Erie R. R. Convertibles | 30 | @ 35 |
| Erie R. R. Sinking Fund | 30 | @ 35 |
| Erie R. R. shares | 16 | @ 18 |
| Panama R. R., 1859 | 96 | @ 98 |
| Panama R. R., 1865 | 88 | @ 90 |
| Pennsyl. 6s, 1st mort | 89 | @ 91 |

The *Times* of Friday reports the actual business for money, as follows; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 23@22 discount; ditto Sevens, 82¼; ditto Sixes, 80½; Erie Railroad Sevens, 70; Pennsylvania Sixes, first mortgage, 90¾.

### Sailing of the Cunard Steamer Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The R. M. steamer *Niagara* sailed from here at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Boston, where she will be due about 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) night.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Course to be Pursued Relative to the New-Granadian Treaty—The Utah Peace Commissioners—Ports to be Opened in the Spice Islands—The New Loan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The President is expected to return to-morrow from Bedford Springs, and already the course which he will pursue in relation to the New-Granadian Treaty is the subject of consideration. I am credibly informed that any further negotiations will be declined, because the Cass-Herran Treaty, which was the ultimatum of the President, was substantially rejected.

Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, the Peace Commissioners to Utah, are expected to reach this City in a day or two, when they will make their report to the State Department.

Official intelligence has been received at the State Department, to the effect that the ports of Anjer, Bantam, Indramai, Jo, Cheribon, Fayal, Bekalongan, Rembaug, Passoeraean, Probolingo, Begoekie, Panaroekan, Banioewangie, Pangool, Qjitatijap, and Wynkoopsbaai, in the Island of Java; the ports of Natal and Priaman, in the Island of Sumatra, and the port of Sampit, in Borneo, will be opened to foreign trade on and after the 31st of May next.

The Postmaster-General is expected here to-morrow. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Although the Secretary of the Treasury would, if desired, extend the time to the successful bidders, under the recent loan, for depositing the principal together with the premium of the amounts awarded them, it is believed that none will avail themselves of the privilege, and that within fifteen days the entire ten millions will be deposited.

About 1,600 patents were issued at the Patent Office during the six months ending the 30th of June. The receipts for the same period were $100,525.

The mechanical part of the Patent Office report makes four volumes, two of which have just been printed. The agricultural part will not be ready till about the 1st of October.

The joint commission to run a boundary between the United States and Texas will commence the work as soon as the former receives information the latter is ready to start, which probably will not be for several weeks.

Lieut. BEALE's Expedition to construct a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado, authorized under the recent act of Congress, is organized. He will use camels.

### Secretary Toucey at Home.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Secretary TOUCEY arrived in this city at 8½ o'clock this evening. An effort was made to give him a public reception, but proved to be a strictly party affair. Several guns were fired, and Colt's Armory Guards escorted him to the residence of GEORGE BEACH, Jr. Mr. TOUCEY rode in Col. COLT's private carriage, driven by the Colonel in person.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Gov. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, was received at his home by his fellow-citizens at 8½ o'clock this evening. The concourse was immense. Colt's Armory Guards and band, to the number of eighty-five, armed with COLT's revolving rifles, escorted him to his quarters, amid blazing rockets, which lined the streets, and a national salute. It was a brilliant and enthusiastic display. The Hon. WM. W. EATON welcomed him home; and Gov. TOUCEY replied in a happy manner. It was one of the grandest displays ever witnessed here.

### The State Temperance Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

At the opening of the State Temperance Convention about 25 persons were present. Gen. J. S. SMITH, President of the State Society, presided. H. A GUILD, of Poughkeepsie, was chosen Secretary.

A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of W. H. Burleigh, of Albany; John Foot, of Madison; H. Lewis, of Herkimer; J. J. Knox, of Oneida; P. Osterhout, Jr., of Scoharie; David Wright, of Cayuga; the Rev. John Marsh, of New-York; E. B. Day, of Greene; and Hiram Cooley, of Washington.

Reports of the state of the temperance cause in various parts of the State were made.

At the afternoon session about fifty persons were present. Resolutions were presented which are now under consideration.

### Kansas Election—Heavy Majority Against the Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug 11.

Leavenworth advices of the 8th are to hand, per United States Express to Booneville, 11th. The following is the official vote of 11 Counties, as far as received, with the entire vote of only 7:

Shawnee, 752 majority against the Constitution.
Atchison, 336 majority against the Constitution.
Doniphan, 520 majority against the Constitution.
Johnson, 272 majority against the Constitution.
Jefferson, 284 majority against the Constitution.
Leavenworth, 1,748 majority against the Constitution.
Douglas, 1,740 majority against the Constitution.
Franklin, 205 majority against the Constitution.
Brown, 188 majority against the Constitution.
Breckenridge, 185 majority against the Constitution.
Riley, 127 majority against the Constitution.

The total majority against the Constitution, so far as known, is 6,358.

### Wreck of the Bark Eliza—Possible Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The pilot boat *America*, arrived at Newburyport yesterday, with three men whom they picked up in a ship's boat below that port, who make the following report: They belonged to the bark *Eliza*, of New-York, Capt. L. PIKE, which vessel struck on Seal Island Ledge, Monhegan, on Thursday, and sunk in twenty minutes. The second mate, CHARLES H. ROWDEN, of Boston, SAMUEL WILKINS, of Saco, and EDWARD HOPEWELL, a boy of New-Haven, who were with the watch on deck, took the long boat, with a compass, a little water, and a lantern, but no provisions. On Saturday they made Cape Elizabeth, and thence proceeded to the place where they were found. Capt. PIKE, Mr. SAUNDERS, (the mate,) the cook, and two men left the wreck in a small boat, the captain with only his underclothes on, and the boat without provisions. It was very foggy at the time, and the captain's boat has not been seen since.

### Burning of a French Steamer.

SINGAPORE, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

On the the 10th, the French steamship *St. Louis* got on fire in the morning, and after burning the whole day, every effort of subduing the fire failing she was brought near in ashore, scuttled and sunk. She had a cargo of rice and other produce from Calcutta to China, which of course are totally destroyed.—[BY LETTER TO ELLWOOD] WALTER, Esq.]

### The Cleveland, Peoria and Alton Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Stockholders of the Cleveland, Peoria and Alton Railroad held a meeting to-day, and reëlected the old Board of Directors, with the exception of Messrs. HICKOX and PAGE, of Ohio, and T. P. CASE, of Auburn, N. Y., in whose places E. M. GILBERT, of Utica; HAMILTON WHITE, of Syracuse; and C. C. DENIO, of Buffalo, were elected. The new men were elected by the New-York Central Railroad interest. The vote was very full, ninety-seven per cent. of the entire stock being represented.

### Collision Between Steamers Montreal and Lewiston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The steamer *Montreal*, hence for Portland, came in collision with the steamer *Lewiston*, from Portland for Boston, at 11 o'clock last night, off the Isle of Shoals. The *Montreal* had her bow stove and the upper works of her wheel-house damaged. The *Lewiston* was cut through from her deck to the copper, and lost her upper works beside. No one was injured in either boat. They both arrived here this morning.

### Death of Archbishop Walsh—Two Men Killed—Others Wounded.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Archbishop WALSH died here last night. His interment will take place on Saturday. He was 54 years old.

A gas explosion occurred at the Albion Coal Mines, to-day, by which two men were killed, and many others wounded.

### Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

We have received the following from the Agent of the route:

*Maj. B. F. Fifield, General Agent, New-York:*

Difficulties are all amicably arranged on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Passenger and freight trains are running through on time, regularly.

JAS. A. RAYNOR, Vice-President.

### Arrest on the Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

THOMAS CLANCEY, charged with the murder of THOMAS MCDERMOTT in Mendon, on Friday last, was arrested at East Boston last evening, where he had secreted himself in the house of his sister.

### Excessive Heat at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Eleven cases of sun-stroke occurred yesterday, seven of which resulted in death. The heat was intense, the thermometer in the evening ranging from 95° to 104°.

### Anti-Lecompton Rejoicing at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon by the Anti-Lecompton men, in honor of the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas.

### Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 42 passengers for Liverpool and 8 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

### Brooklyn Items.

THE HEALTH OFFICE CONTEST—A COUP D'ETAT.—It is well known that since May last there have been two medical gentlemen, Dr. SAMUEL B. BOYD and Dr. WARREN CLEVELAND, who claim to hold the important position of Health Officer to the city of Brooklyn. The former gentleman has been backed in his claim to the office by the Common Council. The latter has stood alone, but has had full faith in the righteousness of his claim, and what was still better, has had possession of the office books and papers pertaining to the Department. Yesterday, however, he was caught napping, and the books, papers and the whole paraphernalia of the office were seized upon by Dr. BOYD, who intends to hold them *vie et armis* if necessary. It is surmised that Dr. CLEVELAND will today endeavor to recover the lost ground. If he does a spirited time may be expected.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officers LYONS and WALSH, of the Fifth Precinct, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, succeeded in arresting two burglars, named JOHN BRADLEY and WM. KENNEDY. They had just robbed the store of JOHN SHELBY, corner of North Fifth and Sixth streets, of a quantity of cigars and small change. They were committed to answer.

AN OPERA HOUSE FOR BROOKLYN.—A meeting will be held at Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, this evening, to devise ways and means to erect a first-class Opera House in Brooklyn. It is said that there are capitalists who stand ready to take the stock, if a competent man can be found to lead off in the enterprise.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. FRANK BAINBRIDGE, of Alert Hose Company No. 3, broke his leg, on Tuesday last, while playing base ball on the grounds corner Fifth-avenue and Dean-street.

DOGS.—The Pound-master reports that he has received up to yesterday 350 dogs, most of which were duly executed.

### Politics in New-Jersey.

Politics in New-Jersey are getting warmer. The Democratic call for the Convention in the Fourth Congressional District, denounces the Administration in these terms:

"The organs and echoes of the Administration denounce all who oppose its Lecompton policy as traitors to our party, proscribing all such wherever it has the power, even at the cost of electing Republicans, by overthrowing the Democratic Party and organization, which is now being done in Illinois for the purpose of preventing the reëlection of Senator DOUGLAS. The example thus set by the Administration in Illinois has been extensively followed by its Lecompton supporters elsewhere. Mr. HUYLER's friends not only demand that his course be indorsed and sustained, but some of them have already threatened that if his opponents go into Convention with them, and defeat his nomination, they will oppose the successful candidate.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine of all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject I M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Orville Gardner** has on hand at his store in Port Chester, N. Y., a great variety of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

Mr. G. will be very happy to see any of his City friends who may be in attendance at the coming Camp Meeting to favor him with their patronage.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 10, 1858.

☞ **Stearns and Marvin's** WILDER-PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.

For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST, St. Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe** Is the only Safe in market which combines BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES, WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE. These Safes have LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, which cannot be picked. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Pelongs for Undertakers' Use,** HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS, OPERA HATS, JAPANNED LEATHERS, ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.** THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Just Out—Latest Patent—Now Ready.** BARTHOLFS' NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Call, see and examine same. Local agents wanted. Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, 4 Shillings a Box,** Black or Brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay st., New-York; GALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. B. T. WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J., and all Druggists in the United States.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges.**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

## MARRIED

BAKER—HUNT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of S. B. Ransom, Esq., by the Rev. Charles H. Canfield, Rector of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Capt. HENRY S. BAKER, of Winchester, Va., to Miss ALETTA W. HUNT, of Somerville, N. J.

DAVIES—RICH.—At Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at St. Anna's Church, by the Rev. Henry E. Duncan, Mr. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., to Miss JULIA RICH.

GLIDDEN—TOMLINSON.—In Trenton N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, D. A. GLIDDEN, Esq., of Cincinnati, to Mrs. JOSEPHINE TOMLINSON, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

## DIED.

HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, Mr. RICHARD D. HUTCHINGS, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, members of National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., Knickerbocker Union, No. 15, and Daughters of Samaria, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 189 West 30th st.

WATTS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, FLORENCE, daughter of Eliza L. and E. Haydock White, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 37 7th av.

WILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, suddenly, WILLIAM WILLS, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 87 West 40th st.

STRATTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, JANE WILSON, wife of Robert M. Stratton, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 East 18th st., at 10 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday) morning.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, MARY BUCHANAN, daughter of the late John Buchanan.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her nephews, Edward A. and Chas. H. Burr, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday next, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 63 Monroe-st.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, PETER ROBERTSON, native of Perth, Scotland, aged 24 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Mr. Betts, No. 101 8th av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

ANDREE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug 11, CAROLINE M., wife of Frederick Andree, aged 32 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Colin Lightbody, No. 157 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FULLARD.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, JUDITH FULLARD, in her 78th year.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's (P. C.) Church corner Court and Congress sts., on Friday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her friends, and those of the late Cornelius Henry, also those of her brother in-law, Hugh McMinnis, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, MARTHA, twin daughter of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock from No 162 Canton-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn.

ROSSITER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, infant son of L. T. and Mary W. Rossiter, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 227 Hicks st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 P. M.

RICHARDS.—At Lake Mahopac, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of Thos B. and Sarah M. Richards, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 121 West 10th st., (late Amos st.,) without further invitation.

CLARK.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, after a lingering illness, EBENEZER CLARK, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Charles Clark, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Thursday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 17 Prospect place, between Grove and Barrow sts., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MACKRELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM H. MACKRELL, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in the village of Jamaica, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 11¾ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Peck slip Ferry, Williamsburg side, at 9½ A. M.; also at the Railroad depôt, Jamaica, meeting the 10 A. M. train from Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to the Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

HIBBARD.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, CLARENCE BARTLEY, youngest son of Dr. Rufus F. and Clementine M. Hibbard, aged 7 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 249 Pacific st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn.

HURD.—At the residence of his

### The Robbery of the Hatters' Bank at Bethel Conn.

The Bridgeport *Advertiser* gives full particulars of the robbery of the Hatters' Bank. The $86,000 stolen consisted of $6,900 in gold and silver, $1,300 in bills of other banks, and $78,700 in bills of the Bethel Bank. The vault lock was opened before the manufacturer arrived from New-York, when it was discovered that *the bottom of the vault was gone, and so was all the money left in it on Saturday night.*

The vault was built, it appears, on a stone foundation, of some four or five feet in thickness, and "flagged" in the usual manner. On examination, it was discovered that this foundation had been undermined, dug out, and removed. On further examination, it was found that a hole had been nicely sawed through the floor, under the table, in the Directors' room. This room was covered with a carpet, which had been taken up, to get at the floor, under the table, and then tacked down again, as before, in so complete a manner as to leave no appearance whatever that it had been disturbed. How the entry was made into the Bank, does not appear, but it is supposed it must have been effected through the front door, by means of a false key.

From the amount of labor that would seem necessary to accomplish such an undertaking, and from the complete manner in which the work was all done, it is thought the burglar must have commenced operations some three or four weeks ago. The boards cut from the floor were so nicely readjusted, with screws and putty, that no one could easily discover that they had ever been removed, even if no carpet were on the room. The dirt under the foundation, and the stone and mortar of which the foundation was composed, were removed so far away that they could not incommode him in his work, nor obstruct his ingress or egress to the bottom of the vault.

The obstruction to the bolt, in the door of the vault, was found to be a block of pine wood, which the robber had adjusted against the lower end, and which was smashed by the power applied to the lock by the blacksmith. Until this was done, and the door opened, there was nothing to be seen in either room of the Bank to excite suspicion that the premises had been encroached upon or the property of the establishment in the least disturbed.

No reliable clue to the robber has yet been obtained. But suspicions are entertained of a man who took lodging at Forrester's Hotel in Danbury, on Friday evening, and hired a horse on Saturday morning to go to Brookfield, with the understanding that he was to return in the afternoon, but of whom nothing has since been seen. Two men in "Hattertown" state that a man with a "Danbury horse and buggy," passed them on the road, at full speed, on Monday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and from their description, it is thought the establishment was the one hired by this man of FORRESTER. The same man, it is said, has also been seen, within two weeks in Bethel, and it is believed he took lodgings, one night, at the hotel in that place, from which he disappeared during the night.

The capital of the Bank is $100,000 and unless the money, or the greater part of it is recovered, it is supposed the institution must be nearly ruined.

THE TELEGRAPH TO NANTUCKET.—Mr. BISHOP, of New-York, who proposes to reëstablish telegraphic connection with Nantucket, is at present engaged in assisting Mr. PALMER, of the Boston News Room, (who is the lessee of the Cape Cod and Island Telegraph,) in repairing the cable across the Vineyard Sound, in order to make his Nantucket Cable available. It will probably be finished this week, in which case the Islanders will receive the Queen's message by telegraph. It is suggested that in the event of the laying of other Atlantic Cables, Cape Cod will be the American terminus, the Cable being carried to the northward of George's Bank.


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## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 shares Bank of the State of New York | 100 each |
| 6 shares Mechanics' Banking Association | 25 each |
| 90 shares Grocers' Bank | 40 each |
| 290 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co. | 50 each |
| 110 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 130 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 138 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 119 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 19 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 220 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 50 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co | 30 each |
| 40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 15 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 30 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 30 shares Security Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 10 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express | 100 each |
| 15 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 20 shares Trident Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of R. I. | 100 each |
| 10 shares N.Y. Sectional Floating Dry Dock Co. | 100 each |
| 10 shares Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. | 100 each |
| 10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co | 100 each |
| 40 shares New-York & Savannah Steamship Co. | 50 each |
| $650 New-York Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853. | |
| 920 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857 and '58 | |
| 560 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857. | |
| 636 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858. | |
| 2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 1st mtg. 8 P cent. Bonds. | |
| 8,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtg. 8 P cent. Bonds. | |
| 5,000 Cleveland & Toledo R. R. 7 P cent Income Bonds. | |
| 3,000 Detroit, Monroe & Tol. R. R. 1st mtg. 7 P cent. Bds. | |
| 5,000 St. Louis County (Mo.) 6 P cent. Bonds, due 1889. | |
| 1,000 City of Watertown 8 P cent. Bonds due in 1877. | |
| 35,000 Cleve. and Pittsburg R. R. 1st mtg. 7 P cent. Bonds. | |
| 50,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10 P ct. Bonds due 1874. | |
| 5,000 Sacramento City 10 P cent. Bonds due in 1875. | |

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
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HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SECOND REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE will take place THIS DAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-street, comprising a good assortment of seasonable hardware, suitable for City trade and country buyers, among which are table and dessert knives and forks in great variety, splendid tea trays and waiters, fine English guns, a large invoice of assorted German goods, spring cutlery in dozens and gross, American hardware, 16 anvils, 8 cases best cast steel, 60 dozen spades, horseshoes, files &c., &c. Also, by order of Assignees, part of a stock of hardware, with which the sale will commence. Terms 4 months. Catalogues now ready.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Of superb Household Furniture, rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, at the private residence No 68 West 26th st., near 6th-av.; three suites of parlor furniture, of solid rosewood etageres, center and side tables, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, &c.; velvet carpets, rugs, &c; elegant oil paintings Dresden and French china vases, bronze clocks, Turkish and reception chairs, dining room oak extension table, buffet arm chairs fine cutlery, elegant cut-glass ware silver-plated ware, bedroom solid rosewood bureaus bedsteads, washstands mattresses and without furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. H. P. LEGRAND, deceased, No. 298 4th st., near Washington square, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the furniture and effects of the deceased, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding and surgical instruments; also, a lot of choice wines. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the house, a fine gray horse, two doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready at the office, No 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers st, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the house on the day of sale. By order of
THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description consisting of carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair-mattresses, paillasses, wardrobes, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—REED & COLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M., at the corner of Court and Sacket sts., a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, Britannia, tin wooden and willow ware. Also, horse, wagon and harness. JARVIS ROGERS, Deputy Sheriff.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. B. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 18 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid residence at Port Washington, N. J. Also, a fine farm of 73 acres, near Spotswood, N. J.; good land, well watered, young orchard, apples and peaches, with strawberry field of two acres, buildings new and in good order.

FOR SALE—Five acres of land at Ravenswood, near the ferry; 10 acres on King's Bridge Road, running to Harlem River. Also, a fine house with several lots of ground on Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn; lot on 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; lot on 50th-st., south side of 5th and 6th avs.; lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 4 lots on 5th-av., corner 128th-st.; also, other valuable property in City and Country. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH Norwalk, Conn., about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, a handsome country residence, with about three acres of ground tastefully laid out, in orchard, garden and ornamental trees, with an abundant variety of choice fruit. The house is large and convenient, two-story with wing, having basement, kitchen, cellars and washhouse all in good repair. The outbuildings consist of barn, coach house, stable, cow-house hennery, &c., all good. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country. The whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated, and would be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon by a cash buyer. Apply on the premises, to
MR. ROBERT SUTTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Weehawken N. J., about 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry, a handsome country residence with four acres of ground, tastefully laid out with garden and ornamental trees, and a great abundance of choice fruit. The house is a large two story, with wing, having a beautiful cellar; the outhouses consist of a barn, stables, cow-house, wash-house, ice-house, sheds, hennery, &c., &c., all good. The property is situated on the Hudsonsack plankroad, stages passing the door every fifteen minutes. The whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. WALKER, No 24 Spruce-st.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 101 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 52 Front st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR—Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage house, and two acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway depôt. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $400 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., New-York.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF 17 ACRES FOR SALE—IN WEST Bloomfield, N. J., within three quarters of a mile of the railroad depôt, with house, large barn, chicken coop, and out-buildings; situation high and very healthy; land in a good state of cultivation: would be a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply at West Bloomfield, for the place of the late CHARLES WOMACK, or in New York, to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-street, or RICHARD FORESTER, No. 248 Henry-st.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deas' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 49 Wall-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

## FURNITURE

BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
At WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway,
4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE,
IN SUITES.
From $15 upwards, and warranted in every respect.
At J. B. PRESDEE'S Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and retail at prices from $20 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., (old No 89) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 shares Bank of the State of New York | 100 each |
| 6 shares Mechanics' Banking Association | 25 each |
| 90 shares Grocers' Bank | 40 each |
| 290 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co. | 50 each |
| 110 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 130 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 138 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 119 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 19 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 220 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 50 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co | 30 each |
| 40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 15 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 30 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 30 shares Security Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 10 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express | 100 each |
| 15 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co | 100 each |
| 20 shares Trident Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of R. I. | 100 each |
| 10 shares N.Y. Sectional Floating Dry Dock Co. | 100 each |
| 10 shares Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. | 100 each |
| 10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co | 100 each |
| 40 shares New-York & Savannah Steamship Co. | 50 each |
| $650 New-York Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853. | |
| 920 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857 and '58 | |
| 560 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857. | |
| 636 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858. | |
| 2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 1st mtg. 8 P cent. Bonds. | |
| 8,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtg. 8 P cent. Bonds. | |
| 5,000 Cleveland & Toledo R. R. 7 P cent Income Bonds. | |
| 3,000 Detroit, Monroe & Tol. R. R. 1st mtg. 7 P cent. Bds. | |
| 5,000 St. Louis County (Mo.) 6 P cent. Bonds, due 1889. | |
| 1,000 City of Watertown 8 P cent. Bonds due in 1877. | |
| 35,000 Cleve. and Pittsburg R. R. 1st mtg. 7 P cent. Bonds. | |
| 50,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10 P ct. Bonds due 1874. | |
| 5,000 Sacramento City 10 P cent. Bonds due in 1875. | |

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SECOND REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE will take place THIS DAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-street, comprising a good assortment of seasonable hardware, suitable for City trade and country buyers, among which are table and dessert knives and forks in great variety, splendid tea trays and waiters, fine English guns, a large invoice of assorted German goods, spring cutlery in dozens and gross, American hardware, 16 anvils, 8 cases best cast steel, 60 dozen spades, horseshoes, files &c., &c. Also, by order of Assignees, part of a stock of hardware, with which the sale will commence. Terms 4 months. Catalogues now ready.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Of superb Household Furniture, rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, at the private residence No 68 West 26th st., near 6th-av.; three suites of parlor furniture, of solid rosewood etageres, center and side tables, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, &c.; velvet carpets, rugs, &c; elegant oil paintings Dresden and French china vases, bronze clocks, Turkish and reception chairs, dining room oak extension table, buffet arm chairs fine cutlery, elegant cut-glass ware silver-plated ware, bedroom solid rosewood bureaus bedsteads, washstands mattresses and without furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. H. P. LEGRAND, deceased, No. 298 4th st., near Washington square, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the furniture and effects of the deceased, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding and surgical instruments; also, a lot of choice wines. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the house, a fine gray horse, two doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready at the office, No 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers st, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the house on the day of sale. By order of
THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau

## DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Jos'h Gallliard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Waterbury, |
| A. C. Downing, | Dennin Duer, | Wm. H. Cary, |
| G B Lamar. | Jno Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. R. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | F. A. Delano, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Genter. | J Howland, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | Rob S Hone, |
| S V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. P. G. Foster, |
| | J. A. C. Gray. | |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 21 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-adnual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.

By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES UNREDEEMED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL EDITOR. A GENtleman of acknowledged talent, reputation and ability, and who has had experience as a mercantile writer, is wanted as editor-in-chief of a first-class commercial newspaper. One conversant with the business, and who has had some jacquaintance with mercantile houses in New York and Boston, may hear of a permanent and good position by addressing COMMERCE, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., with real name and reference.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY KIND of good merchandise, a farm, in this State, near a railroad, under fine cultivation and improvements, on which are a house, two barns, sheds, &c. Also, a mortgage, drawing 12 per cent. interest, payable annually, covering a town plot on which is situated a flouring mill, with 3 runs stones, 3½ stories high, and in fine order, and running day and night; a saw mill, a machine shop, a chair and cabinet shop, a hotel, and several dwelling houses, all in good order, and reputed one of the best and never-failing water-powers in this or any other State. Also, in same mortgage, 60 acres land adjoining the village and several village lots. Will exchange the above, in whole or in part, from $4,000 to $11,000. Inquire of or address J. E. C., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City; the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense, for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front cellar fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. 496 Grand st., or at No 250 South st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $500, IN the business of taking photographic views of American scenery, for sale chiefly in England, where a paying market is already secured for a large number. A knowledge of the art is unnecessary. Address L., at the agency for the Liverpool and Manchester *Photographic Journal*, No. 26, 2d-av.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

## LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED.
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

## BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard Table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new-invented cushioned tables, over the patent humbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $125 New tables, $250, $275 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 149 Fulton-st.

## FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France. | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain. | Spain. | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | ALSO, ON | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout. | Jerusalem. | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the earliest through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is prid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27,777 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301 000, ($1,825,000 of which is only continent and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to ..... 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 6, 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company, on the 10th, 11th 12th and 13th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c., of the Company.

TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually in the city, issued to the Gas Company. The debt of the city does not exceed $40,000. Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on good New-York City property. None but principals need apply. F. McCRAKEN, No. 69 Wall-st, room No. 15.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK for sale. Safeguard Fire Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No 40 Wall-st.

OPTIONAL RIGHT BONDS RECEIVABLE for instalments on Illinois Central Stock, for sale by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

## INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KELLER, Secretary.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 1 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H B PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M. | Tuesday. Aug. 10. 6¾ A.M. |
| Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11.. 1 P.M. | Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 6¾ A.M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 12. 3 A.M. | Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 1 A.M. |
| Thursday, Aug 12. 3 P.M. | Thursday, Aug 12. 10½ A.M. |
| Friday, Aug 13... 7 A.M. | Thursday, Aug 12. 3 P.M. |
| Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M. | Friday, Aug. 13...10½ P.M. |
| | Friday, Aug 13... 3 P.M. |

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Beson & Brower, of No. 179 West-st.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Aug. 10. 8 A.M. | Tuesday, Aug. 10. 3½ P.M. |
| Wedne's'y, Aug. 11. 8½ A.M. | Wednes'y, Aug. 11, |
| Thursday, Aug. 12. 9½ A.M. | Laura will not |
| Friday, Aug. 13... 9½ A.M. | connect.... 4 P.M. |
| | Thursday, Aug. 12, |
| | do..... 4½ P.M. |
| | Friday, Aug. 13, do. 4½ P.M. |

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE OCEAN PORT. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Aug. 10. 4½ P.M. | Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 A.M. |
| Wed'day, Aug. 11. 3 P.M. | Wednesday, Aug. 11. 9 A.M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 P.M. | Thursday, Aug. 12. 6 A.M. |
| Friday, Aug. 13... 5 P.M. | Friday, Aug. 13... 6 A.M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P.M. | Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A.M. |

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOGAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY. |
|---|---|
| Thursday Aug. 12, 4 P. M. | Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M. |
| Friday, Aug 13, 4 P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 14 6¾ A. M. |

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7 A. M., New-Rochelle at 7¾, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR THE CAMP-MEETING AT RYE NECK.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip DAILY at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. Fare 25 cents.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves Fulton Market-slip, E. R., at 7 o'clock A. M.; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., at 7¾ A. M., and 10th-st., E. R., at 7¾; Returning, leaves Mamaroneck Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Fare, each way, 25 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12¾, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 1, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEWYORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Vesey-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

## EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

| Harlem, | | Peck slip, |
|---|---|---|
| 6 00 A. M. | | 7 00 A. M. |
| 7 00 A. M. | | 8 00 A. M. |
| 8 00 A. M. | | 9 15 A. M. |
| 9 00 A. M. | | 11 00 A. M. |
| 10 30 A. M. | | 1 30 P. M. |
| 1 00 P. M. | | 3 15 P. M. |
| 3 00 P. M. | | 4 15 P. M. |
| 4 15 P. M. | | 5 15 P. M. |
| 5 15 P. M. | | 6 15 P. M. |
| 6 15 P. M. | | 7 15 P. M. |

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two rods of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

THE STEAMER OHIO WILL MAKE Excursions to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, the 10th, WEDNESDAY, the 11th, THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th day of August—leaving Amos-st. at 7½, Spring-st. 7½, Peck-slip 8½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. E. FERGUSON, Captain.
RICHARD YATES, Fisherman.
WM. GAGE, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILLVAN HALL, leave Pier No. 9, North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-ochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scolloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience, and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 Second st., near the Bowery.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS.—6½ AND 7 OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, rosewood piano; 7-octave do. do., round corners; 7¼ do. do. carved legs, inlaid all round corners, &c. City makers, warranted in all respects. Delivered in the City, or boxed. Extraordinary bargains.
No. 147 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE OF 60 TO 80 horse power, either new or second-hand. Address J. F. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

## RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and at stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations South.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk or Buffalo..... $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Ni

## THE NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

to be applied to the payment of the interest of the deferred debt on condition that it (the interest) shall not become due until the year 1866.

*Fifth.*—Responsibility, jointly and severally, of the public functionaries or individuals charged with, or of, aid to dispose of, the funds destined to the payment of interest on and canceling of the national debt.

ART. 2. The Executive Power is also authorized to negotiate definitely such contracts and arrangements as are convenient about the National debt, both foreign and domestic, on the following basis:

*First.*—The appropriating to the payment of interest and the gradual canceling of the public debt, of such parts of the duties as can be disposed of without prejudice to the necessary expenses of the public service of the Confederation, and in such a manner as the other parts of same, and the totality of all the national revenues, shall become free, and [illegible] applied to these expenses; and,

*Second.*—That if that portion of the duties of importation may be applied to the payment of the debt should not be sufficient to cover the amount of interest stipulated, the product of that portion shall be considered as the only interest due, and the Confederation shall owe nothing on account of same for the deficiency.

*Sec.*—The 5th basis of the 1st Art. shall be applicable to the contracts and agreements under the article.

The agreements the Executive Power may make by virtue of the authority conferred in the preceding article shall not require the approval of Congress before going into operation.

ART. 4.—The authority conferred on the Executive Power by the law of 18th May, 1857, remains in force.

BOGOTA, 23d June, 1858.

President of the Senate—FRANCISCO CAICEDO.
President of the House—J. A. MARROQUIN.
Secretary of the Senate—M. M. MEDINA.
Secretary of the House—Z. SILVESTRE.

BOGOTA, 26th June, 1858.

Let it be executed.

The President of the Confederation, M. OSPINA.
[L. S.]
The Secretary of Finance, IGNACIO GUTIERREZ.

The National Debt of New-Granada is $42,000,000, gaining interest at 5 per cent., and partly at 3 per cent. per annum. Taking it at 3 per cent. the yearly interest would be.....$1,260,000
The estimated revenue of customs for 1858 is.....$1,100,000
One fourth of this is.....$275,606
Leaving.....$985,000

which is the amount Government proposes swindling their creditors annually.

Among the appropriations for 1858 is one of $30,000 for the payment of the liquidating commission of claims of citizens of the United States against New-Granada, according to the treaty signed at Washington, 10th September, 1857, and for other expenses which may be necessary to make in defence of the interests of the Confederation, in the judgment of the Executive power.

## IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA

**President Martinez and his Attitude Towards the United States—American War Vessels About to Blockade Both Ends of the Transit—Interview Between General Lamar and the Cabinet—The Mission of Jerez—Transit Matters—Vanderbilt's Failure, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRANADA, Friday, July 23, 1858.

The *Columbus* arrived yesterday at San Juan del Sur from Panama. The effect of her news was to produce considerable consternation among the politicians at Managua. It seems that the offensive declarations appended to M. BELLY'S Canal Grant, have, in some way, been made public sooner than it was intended they should be by MARTINEZ and his advisers.

The arrival of the United States frigate *Saranac* at San Juan del Sur, and the intelligence that still another United States vessel of war is on its way to Realejo, besides the positive announcement that a squadron is on its way to San Juan del Norte, have produced a perfect quaking among the political leaders. It is understood that the object of this warlike demonstration is to blockade their ports, and force them into an immediate settlement of outstanding difficulties, upon the basis of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

The Government at Managua are consequently in a quandary to know what they shall do to escape the wrath to come. At the same time General LAMAR is in the best [illegible] of spirits, observing at last some evidence that his Government is about taking the adjustment of affairs into his own hands, to bring the long unsettled relations of this double-dealing country to a settlement.

Upon the arrival of the news yesterday, General LAMAR had a protracted interview with the Nicaraguan Cabinet at Managua. He informed them that his Government would soon relieve him from the doubtful position in which he had been placed. The General has been some time taking depositions relative to the atrocious murders of JOHN B. LAWLESS, an American merchant, and of two American missionaries. Proof is abundant that these murders were committed by Nicaraguan officials, and not by Guatemalan as heretofore believed. It is a source of high satisfaction that the United States Government is about to bring to account the sanguinary wretches who have outraged humanity on this and on other occasions.

The mission of JEREZ, it is shrewdly hinted, was conferred by MARTINEZ, for the double purpose of getting rid of a dangerous rival, and also with the hope of gaining time, in order to allow their emissaries in Europe to secure the promised offers of protection from France.

It is absurd to suppose that MARTINEZ is acting in good faith with our Government. It is said he expects that JEREZ will be able to pacify the indignation in the United States, and meantime something will turn up to his advantage abroad. Our Government will consult its own interests, and please the mass of the Nicaragua people by moving not too slowly in this matter. It is a remarkable fact that the perturbation is all among the politicians, and not among the masses. The latter will gladly accept any change which will deliver them from the perpetual anarchy under which they live.

The difficulties overhanging our affairs are openly attributed to MARTINEZ, and the wish is boldly expressed that he would resign, and give place to a man more discreet, and at the same time less *equivocal* in his way of dealing with public questions.

In respect to the Transit, VANDERBILT is now considered out of the market. The seizure by the Nicaraguan Government of the transit boats, is regarded as pretty conclusive evidence that it does not intend to have any further dealings with him. The Government also attempted to impose a heavy duty at San Carlos on the money which VANDERBILT, through his agents, sent out; but the money was subsequently released. It is now generally supposed that the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company will be successful, and that they will no longer be opposed in opening the Transit route. Mr. FITZGERALD, the agent of this Company, has placed the road between La Viring and San Juan del Sur in a passable condition.

We are in a dreadful state, which outsiders can hardly appreciate. We have no commerce, and everything is tending to ruin.

Gen. LAMAR, I am informed, has attributed the failure of the Cass-Yrissari treaty to the machinations of M. BELLY, WEBSTER, VANDERBILT'S agent, and Col. CAUTT, of Costa Rica. But for these influences the treaty would undoubtedly have been ratified before this. I have absolute proof that the most powerful opposition came from this quarter.

A boat going down the river affords me this opportunity to write. I close with haste.

NICARAGUA.

## THE SOUTH PACIFIC

**Politics and Finance in Chile—News from Bolivia and Peru—Difficulty Between French and Peruvian Seamen at Callao.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The English steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port July 21, with dates from the former place to June 30, Arica July 6, Callao July 12, and Paita July 16.

She brings $278,063 for England.

CHILE.

Congress was in session, and the proceedings o both Houses were marked by an unusual degree o excitement, in consequence of the action of the Minister of the Interior, who undertook to rule out the members from the districts of San Felipe and Itata, alleging that the sentence of death passed upon them for taking part in the Revolution of 1850 was unrevoked. This produced quite a commotion in Congress, and elicited a warm sympathy for the proscribed members. So great is the feeling in their favor, not only in Congress but out of it—among all classes—that it is confidently asserted the President will be forced, in deference to public opinion, to issue an amnesty.

If this is done, the members from the districts referred to will have gained a great triumph, which may lead to the disruption of the Cabinet, as at present constituted.

With the exception of this little episode, Chili is generally quiet.

The Minister of Finance has issued his annual report, by which it appears that the public revenue, from all sources, for the year 1857, amounted to $6,419,142, which, compared with the receipts for the year 1855, shows a decrease of $90,313, which is ascribed to the falling off in the receipt of duties from Customs, consequent upon the late monetary crisis.

The value of foreign imports for the year 1857 is stated in the report to be $31,800,209, and the export of foreign and domestic produce during the same period, $19,778,150.

The foreign debt of the Republic, at the close of the year 1857, was $6,014,000,—and the national debt, up to last of June, 1858, is stated to be $2,640,950.

A National Foundling Hospital is to be established at Valparaiso, under the auspices of the Government—$210,000 have been appropriated for that purpose—equal to MR. THOMAS BROWN'S legacy.

BOLIVIA.

The only news received from this little Republic is through the Chili papers, which states that the Government is greatly embarrassed by debt, and has no means of raising a revenue.

The Government of Peru has been solicited to banish from her territory the Bolivian refugees, who are known to be at Sacna, and to prevent the landing of Gen. BELZU, in the event of his arriving on the coast from Europe.

PERU.

In this Republic the Presidential contest, which takes place in a few weeks, waxes warm. It is generally conceded that CASTILLA will be elected, or rather that he will so manage affairs as to make it appear that he received the greatest number of votes; and, if needs be, he will declare himself elected, whether it accords with the popular will or not.

On the 12th July a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Callao, which lasted about twenty seconds. It occurred at about 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. LOUIS LOMER, who has been under arrest for nearly a year, on a charge of having concocted a filibustering scheme against the Government of Peru, has finally been sentenced to hard labor for 15 years.

FITZGERALD and others of LOMER'S associates are included in the sentence. I have not been able to learn who, besides FITZGERALD, are designated as his (LOMER'S) associates. For aught I know, Commodore VANDERBILT, who was to have furnished the steamer, may come under the ban. At any rate, LOMER is the only one whom it can possibly reach, as the others are not within the jurisdiction of Peru.

The public is already advised as to the late financial operations of the Brothers LOMER in New-York, whereby certain shipowners were defrauded out of large sums of money. They, at least, will not be sorry to learn, that one of the bogus firm of shipbrokers is about to receive his first reward by dragging a ball and chain for the remainder of his life.

The U. S. steam frigate *Merrimack*, Flag Officer J. C. LONG, and U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander H. K. THATCHER, are by this time at Callao—both having sailed for that port from Paita on the 10th July. On the 16th, H. B. Majesty's frigate *Ganges*, Rear Admiral BAYNES, and sloop-of-war *Alert*, Commander PERSE, were at Paita, having left Callao on the 6th.

The French frigate *Andromede*, Commander DYDELOS, and brig-of war *Alcibiades*, Commander MANGUY, were at Callao on the 12th of July, when the English steamer sailed.

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing under date of July 12 gives the annexed account of a difficulty between some French sailors and Peruvians. The interference of the French Admiral reflects great credit upon that officer, and our naval officers on the coast would do well to imitate his example in similar cases of outrage toward American citizens, which are of almost daily occurrence. I find no mention of the affair in my files of Lima papers, and hence I give the *Star and Herald's* correspondent's account of it:

"A difficulty took place on the 5th instant, between the French and Peruvians, which at first threatened to be serious. The case is as follows: A boat from a French merchantman was lying at the landing-steps when one of the boats of the Peruvian war steamer *Tumbez* ran foul of her, and the Peruvians, although the aggressors in the first place, attacked the Frenchmen, who gave them a good drubbing. Some French officers interposed and separated them, and sent the boat off. The boat of the *Tumbez* went in pursuit of them, and had another fight, and again got worsted. At this moment two boats came alongside from the Peruvian frigate *Amazonas*, and joined the *melée*, and half-murdered the Frenchmen, taking forcible possession of the boat, which they carried with them alongside the *Tumbez*. The French Admiral sent an officer on board the *Tumbez* to ascertain the reason why the boat was captured, but he was not permitted on board, whereupon the Admiral immediately ordered his men to quarters, and the guns to be double-shotted. This appearance of things frightened the Peruvians, and they gave up the boat, and apologized, and agreed to pay all damages.

Three of the men belonging to the French merchantman are badly wounded. Report says that the terms demanded by the French Admiral are as follows: To salute the French flag with a royal salute; pay for the curing of the wounded men, for the demurrage of the merchantman during the time detained, and the offending officer of the *Tumbez* to be cashiered. During the parley, the Admiral sent two of his vessels out of the way to San Lorenzo, showing the Peruvians that the old man considered himself good for the whole lot of them."

### San Francisco Markets.

*From Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday Evening, July 17, 1858.

Several vessels from foreign and a considerable fleet of vessels from home Atlantic ports, have reached us since our last semi-monthly report was made up. The importations of many descriptions of goods have been heavy and had the general effect of lowering prices more or less. The main exceptions are Cured Meats and Flour, for which a large demand has existed until within a few days, for shipment Fraser River-ward.

The markets thereabouts, however, having been amply, if not excessively, supplied by the shipments hence, the demand has now almost ceased; and, within a few days discouraging advices reaching us of the prospects for miners in the new gold fields, and large numbers of the people who have gone thither wishing apparently to return, there is already perceptible less firmness and confidence with respect to Meat Provisions, the fact being self-evident that, as the extraordinary requirements for Fraser's River made present prices, nothing but the continuance of that demand will suffice to sustain the market.

The sales of Ship Bread in the fortnight have been large at former figures. Boots and Shoes are without noticeable variation; about the only inquiry being for heavy miners' good. Candles remain exceedingly depressed, the trade buying sparingly. Coal further advanced in the early part of the fortnight, but in consequence of the withdrawal of two large steamers towards the close from the Victoria route, we have to note a heavy decline and unsettled market. Large transactions have been made in Coffee during the past week, by which nearly the entire stock here has passed into second hands, and all descriptions are now held at an advance.

The Dry Goods trade has been extremely dull thus far this month, little demand having been exhibited for the country. Domestics, Blankets, and Overshirts, however, maintain former quotations. In Mackerel and Codfish a fair extent of business has been done. With regard to Fruits, a decline in Dried Apples is to be remarked, and a firmer feeling in Raisins. Fruits, Jams, Jellies, and Sauces, in tin and glass, are without noticeable change. Most descriptions of French Goods are very dull, but Sardines have somewhat improved.

In Hardware, a decline in the value of Long Handled Shovels is to be noted, seemingly owing to the cessation of the Fraser River exodus. Nails, however, are a shade higher. Gunny Bags and Hops are without change. Both Bar and Pig Iron are further depressed, and quotations wholly nominal in the absence of demand. The trade have bought lightly of Molasses and Syrup, at previous figures. Burning Oils are dull; a parcel of Polar reached us in the fortnight; China Nut has declined; Olive remains firm, but not in much demand.

Meat Provisions of all kinds have advanced; but more particularly Pork and Bacon, of which further large purchases have been made to arrive. The demand for Butter has been light, and the market has drooped in consequence. For Lard also the inquiry has been light, and from the quotations made for last mail a heavy decline has been submitted to by sellers. All grades of Rice are lower, owing to free receipts. Both fine and common Liquors are not only without improvement, but we have to reduce quotations for several descriptions.

The importations of raw and refined Sugars have been large, and values have correspondingly depreciated. The Refinery here has now an ample stock of raw material, and the managers announce that they will sell their refined loaf and lump for exportation to foreign countries, at the current rates ruling for Eastern—which, entitling the purchaser to the Government drawback of 1½c. ₱ lb., will naturally secure for their products the preferences of purchasers for shipment to the Victoria market.

Spirits Turpentine continue in limited requirement at former quotations. Large offerings of Teas were made at auction in the first half of the fortnight, but nothing more than sample lots were sold at unsatisfactory prices. No considerable quantity, even of grades best suited to the trade, could be placed, except at a material reduction upon our quotations.

Ever since the Fraser River exodus commenced, some ten weeks since, the country dealers have bought from hand to mouth, not knowing to what extent their trade would be affected by the emigration, which for some time assumed positively alarming proportions, threatening to entirely depopulate many mining towns. Within the last week, however, matters in this respect have changed for the better, and with a cessation in the movement of laborers from our own gold mines to those at the northward, we note more disposition on the part of the country merchants to lay in fresh supplies. A lively trade in that direction would doubtless give much more steadiness and firmness to the market and perhaps favorably influence prices in some particulars, but that is quite doubtful, when it be considered how large are the shipments on the way from New-York and Boston, which will be placed on the market in all the next four months.

The demand for money for the present steamer shows more activity than of late, and there is a good inquiry for loans, with an abundant supply of capital to meet all offers, upon approved security. Three to four months' paper, with a liberal margin upon hypothecations, can be placed at 1½ ₱ cent., and shorter credits are taken from that figure up to two ₱ cent. Mexican Dollars are quotable, from transactions at 12 ₱ cent. premium. Gold Bars of 880 fine are offering at ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| To July 15, 1857 | $25,902,374 |
| To July 15, 1858 | 25,526,467 |
| Excess in favor of last year | $375,907 |

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits, July 1 to 15th, 1858, ounces | 59,806.24 |
| Coinage Double Eagles, 48,000 | $960,000 |

The above shows an excess of deposits, above the corresponding period of June, of upwards of 2,000 ounces.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON MARKET FILTH.—When the Harbor Commissioners called the attention of the City authorities to the filthy condition of Washington Market Pier and its surroundings, there were over 7,000 cart-loads of manure and City filth deposited there. This has been ascertained by actual measurement. A portion of this mountain of manure has been removed, but it is still resorted to by *gentlemen* who use the *freedom* of the City. What can be the idea of a City official who would select a spot where thousands of people resort to purchase their daily food, for a dumping-ground of City filth, to be kept for retailing. This whole market has a uniformly bad odor about it. The ground west of the old Market was originally stolen from the State by the Corporation, by a system of filling-up and encroaching; in turn the present tenants squatted there, put up wooden shanties of most unsightly appearance, and there is mystery as to where the rent goes. A suit has already been decided by the Courts in favor of the State, and the Harbor Commissioners have also a verdict against some who have squatted upon the bulkheads within their jurisdiction. Other suits are also pending. The action of the Grand Jury was invoked in the matter, but we understand the City Inspector stated to them that he had not been notified that the dirt was there. This nuisance is a scandal and a disgrace to the City. It is now, we believe, being diminished. Active measures are about being taken against the other markets. On the easterly side of Fulton Market are the fish stands erected over the water, and in the southerly corner are others devoted to the sale of pigs and poultry. The fish in the cars get the benefit of the excrement of the pigs and poultry, making a tasteful mixture of fish and guano. Measures are being taken to abate this nuisance.

Until the present movement of the Harbor Commissioners, the piers of the City were the common depositories of materials for the manufacture of poudrette.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Wednesday. Present—The Mayor, Messrs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

Mr. HORATIO EAGLE appeared in reference to applications for vessels to be employed as hulks, for cargo, and the Board took time to consider.

The bark *Marion* asked leave for a change from Hunter's Point to New-York. Denied.

The brig *Alvina*, from St. Jago, with three men and discharged, was allowed to proceed on the 16th August.

The brig *Cerauno*, from Remedios, was permitted to come up on the 13th.

The bark *West Wind*, from Cienfuga, is permitted to come up on the 13th.

The Danish brig *Restaurado*, from Humacoa, is left in the hands of the Health-officer with power.

The ship *Corinthian*, from Port-au-Prince, and discharged, was permitted to come up on the 14th of August.

The bark *Siciliano* was allowed to discharge on the 17th instant.

The ship *Swallow* was allowed to come up on the 24th instant.

The ship *Benguela* arrived July 24 from Havana, her cargo being taken out yesterday, wishes to go to Elizabethport. Allowed to proceed on 16th August.

The Board then adjourned.

### Police Intelligence.

FORGING A CHECK.—Officer Keefe, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Joseph Topping, on a charge of forging a check for $650 on the Artisan's Bank, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Creveling, Garrison & Beach, wholesale crockery dealers at No. 262 Greenwich-street. The check was presented at the bank on the 28th of May last and paid by the paying teller, since which time Topping has kept himself out of the way until his arrest. Topping is only 18 years of age, and had been but a few months employed by the firm whose names he forged. He says another young man, whose name he refuses to give, induced him to commit the forgery, and that he divided the proceeds with this young man. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for trial. He is very respectably connected.

STEALING COPPER FROM THE TOP OF THE CITY HALL.—Mr. Francis Munday has recently been putting a new copper roof on the top of the old City Hall. One of the young men employed in the work, named Albert Jones, has since been reaping a rich harvest by tearing off the newly-laid copper, and selling it at junk-shops. The bell ringers on the Hall thought he was legitimately employed, and did not disturb him. Mr. Munday estimates the copper, lead pipes and other articles stolen at $275. He had the accused arrested, and he was fully committed by Justice BRENNAN for trial.

### Mayor's Office.

EXTORTION.—Mr. Stephen G. Fenimore came to this City on Wednesday morning and directed a hackman to take him to the nearest hotel. He was taken to the establishment of John E. Enright, in Cedar-street. Mr. Fenimore had with him his wife and two children, and agreed with Enright's barkeeper to take breakfast and pay nine shillings for it. Shortly after breakfast he procured an omnibus and proceeded to pay the barkeeper, according to agreement. On his leaving the place Enright confronted him, violently seizing his carpet-bag and demanding $4 50 as board for one day, for the party. Mr. Fenimore paid the demand and obtained a warrant for his arrest for the assault. The Mayor told Enright he was wrong, and he was compelled to pay back the money.

BOGUS WATCHES.—John Middleton bought a watch from Van Sickle's Mock Auction store, No. 1 Park-row. He paid $10 for it, but it did not prove what it was represented to be. Officer Dubois recovered Middleton's money for him.

CITY ORDINANCES.—Thomas Gallagher and Gaspar Bernard, were fined $1 each for violations of City Ordinances.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—J. B. Lewis, a merchant, was apprehended by Officer Neis in Broadway for disorderly conduct, fighting in the street. He was brought before Justice CONOLLY and held to bail to answer in $200.

### The Way of Life—Mr. Edgar's Statement.

MR. EDITORS: Some days since you took notice of my arrest and incarceration in Eldridge-street Jail. I will now, by your permission, say a few words to the readers of your much-read journal. I am not now disposed to say anything that would imply that I do not realize how possible it is that I have not been overwise and prudent often, in word and deed, in public and social walks, for I am not immaculate, I freely admit. But I do wish it understood that my hands and heart are clear of the charges preferred against me, both by the affidavits of Messrs. A. J. VAN WINKLE, J. C. HALL and WM. HERRIES; as well as by rumor. As regards creditors wronged intentionally, and the proceeds of the John street meeting misapplied, time will prove that these are utterly without foundation. I desire that my conduct in the past be open to investigation, and freely invite any or all of the following bodies of which I was lately and am now a member, to send any Committee they may see fit to investigate and report upon my past business affairs, and upon the charges preferred to their respective societies and the world. If they condemn, it is well—if not, it is my right to demand it, as having been so intimately allied with them, that if I am unsound, they too must suffer to a greater or less degree. Nothing shall be hidden to those who have a right to know particulars. The organizations I ask the favor of investigating my conduct and my business are "The Church of the Puritans," the New-York and Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and the John street Noon-day Prayer Meeting. The subscribers of the *Way of Life* I include in my list of creditors, and some day with them all expect to make them whole. But those whose subscriptions have been received since the discontinuance of the paper will receive their money back in full. I have no unkind words or thoughts towards either of the parties, who have doubtless thought they were doing themselves and the world a service in acting as they have toward me. I feel confident that when Mr. J. C. HALL takes time to reflect he will regret much that he acted as he did, and doubtless without taking a second thought, as he had intimated pretty plainly since that "his Christianity was laid aside for the time being in this controversy with EDGAR." Mr. HALL little thought of the vows he assumed last Spring, when he united with the First Baptist Church (the Rev. Mr. NOTT'S) or he never would have sworn so carelessly.

Mr. WM. HERRIES forgot also that he was a member of the same communion with myself when he consented to place his name and oath to those assertions that have not truth for their basis. Mr. HERRIES certainly must have forgotten the rules of common propriety when, for days and weeks previous to his affidavit, he professed to be on friendly terms, while, at the same time, he was preparing to stab in the dark. I can forgive him, but cannot easily forget. Mr. A. J. VAN WINKLE'S charges I have already denied in the main, and believe that, had more consideration been taken, not so much strong swearing would have been indulged in. I reiterate my denial of the principal charge in his affidavit, viz.: That I told him "I had 10,000 paying subscribers to the *Way of Life*, and that the paper was weekly paid for by its advertisements." I did speak favorably of the prospects of the paper, and of our resources from advertisements, which would soon pay all its expenses, and that ere long I hoped our subscription list would reach 10,000. I explicitly told Mr. VAN WINKLE, at the interview he refers to, "that a large portion of the weekly issue was gratuitously spread about as a means of advertising." I have affidavits drawn by my counsel to be used in further proceedings in the cause, in answer to those of Messrs. HALL & HERRIES, also a statement of the receipts, disbursements and liabilities of the John-street Devotional Committee affairs—so severely criticised. The figures do their own talking. I give thanks to many friends who so kindly expressed their sympathy for me in this my trial day. Let me assure friend and enemy that, by the permission of a kind Providence, I shall yet put to blush all who have calumniated me without a cause. Knowing full well that He who says "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," is aware of the intents of the heart, I dare to appeal to Him to witness my sincerity when I send this document to the gaze of the Christian public and the world; and, by their judgment, am willing to stand or fall. Whatever may be the decisions of legal tribunals, there is a judgment-seat which is infallible, and before which I am not afraid to stand and be judged on the charges now pending against me.

With many thanks for the privilege you allow me in publishing this statement,

I am, yours truly,
GEORGE P. EDGAR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1858.

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Liabilities of the Devotional Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, GEORGE P. EDGAR, Chairman.

RECEIPTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Collections from Mar. 3, '58, to June 28 | $521 19 |
| Sales of Tracts | 49 83 |
| Donations from 85 persons | 345 00 |
| Total | $916 02 |

DISBURSEMENTS AND LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exp. of Morning Prayer Meeting, Ch. the Puritans, opened in March | $16 75 |
| Exp. of Firemen's Meeting held in Cen. Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. | 20 00 |
| Exp. of Boys' and Girls' Weekly Pr. M'g held in the Ch. of the Puritans | 49 05 |
| Publication of tracts and the expense of circulation | 553 06 |
| Telegraphing | 4 05 |
| Sexton John-street Church | 152 00 |
| Singing | 12 50 |
| Hymn Books | 40 00 |
| Advertisements daily press, circulars and show cards | 356 37–1,310 53 |
| | $204 56 |

—Showing a balance due me of two hundred and ninety-four 56-100 dollars.

MAYOR'S VETOES.—Mayor TIEMANN has vetoed the resolutions of the Common Council authorizing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to connect their track at Chambers street with the Hudson River Railroad track, and to run cars thereon through Hudson, Canal and West streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Fifty-third-street, or so far as practicable for the accommodation of City passengers. His Honor has also vetoed the resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to advertise for proposals to pave Wall-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, with LYON'S patent pavement.

DROWNED.—JEREMIAH M. LYMAN, one of the men sent down to the ship *Peppereil*, in the lower bay, to assist in freeing her from water, was drowned this morning, from the ship, while washing some clothes over the side. It is supposed he was seized with a fit—being subject to them—as, being a good swimmer, he did not make any attempt to save himself, or to seize a rope which was thrown to him. He belonged to Staten Island, and leaves a wife and two children.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.—An unknown man was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, on board the Hamburg steamer *Oder*, lying at her dock foot of Fulton street, North River, by a piece of timber which fell on his head. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills—Operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system—discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 11.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

*Jonathan Peel* vs. *James Sutton Elliott.*—An order to show cause why defendant should not be discharged upon his own affidavit, was returnable this morning. Mr. Seward, counsel for the prisoner, moved for the discharge upon the affidavit of the prisoner, which claims that he had a counter claim against the Government for money owing to him from the time that he was an ordnance keeper in Canada. Mr. Whittaker, for the prosecution, applied for an adjournment for forty days, that he might obtain from England rebutting affidavits of the new matter set up by defendant. Mr. Seward contended that it was the duty of the prosecution to have their case complete before incarcerating a man in Eldridge-street Jail. His Honor took the same view of the case, and ordered that the matter be heard on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M.

*The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents* vs. *Adolph Reinhart et al.*—*The same* vs. *Charles S. Eustache.*—*The same* vs. *Wm. Behr.*—This was an application for a permanent injunction against the defendants, who are keepers of lager-bier saloons where dramatic performances are given. The defendants, by their counsel, James McGay, contended that the performances did not come within the line of theatricals, and that therefore the injunction should not be allowed. His Honor delivered an elaborate opinion in the matter, denying the motion for injunction, but without costs.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by Archibald Brown, to be directed to the keeper of the City Prison, to show cause why Brown was detained. The petition sets forth that Brown was illegally convicted at the Special Sessions of stealing a bag of potatoes; that he desired to appeal to the General Sessions, and the motive of the application was, that he might be admitted to bail to answer the charge at that Court. His Honor granted the order.

An application was granted by his Honor this morning, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to Major Cady to produce the body of Tyler F. Baker, a recruit, who is alleged to be but 17 years of age, and who is missed from his home, the order returnable to morrow at 11 A. M.

*Huram Cranston* vs. *The North River Bank.*—At the time of the general bank suspension, in October last, A. B. Hays, Esq., the then cashier of the North River Bank, was, on the application of the plaintiff, a creditor of the Bank, appointed Receiver thereof, and proceeded to pay off its debts and obligations, among others the debt of the plaintiff, and on the 23d of April last an order of reference was made to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., to hear and determine the action and pass upon the accounts of the Receiver. The referee has made his report, from which it appears that the Receiver took into his possession property and effects of the Bank to the amount of $1,236,488 52, and has paid all the debts of the Bank that have been presented for payment, amounting altogether, with the costs and expenses of the Receivership, to $517,323 11, and has now on hand property and effects to be returned to the Bank to the amount of $779,413 46, including some stock of the Bank taken in payment of debts due to the Bank, and this morning, on motion of Wm. G. Stirling, Esq., of counsel for the Bank, the report of the Referee was confirmed, and judgment ordered for the defendants, declaring the Bank to be and to have been entirely solvent, and dissolving the injunction against the Bank, and directing the Receiver to deliver over to the Bank the property and effects belonging thereto, and we understand that the Bank will in a few days resume active business again.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—AUG. 11.

Before the Hon. Judge Daly.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was returnable, this morning, before his Honor. The petitioner declared that Alexander Irwin was illegally detained by Major Cady on Governor's Island. The return set forth that Alexander was 22 years of age when he enlisted, and that he had put the Government to $96 48 expense on his account, among which were $30 paid for his apprehension as a deserter,—and that he was now confined as a deserter on the Island.

His Honor ordered testimony to be taken relative to the age of Irwin.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | Ohio State 6s '60 | 101 | |
| 10,000 | Virginia 6s | 92½ | |
| 1,000 | N. C. State 6s | 96¾ | |
| 5,000 | Mo. State 6s | 85¾ | |
| 2,000 | Cal. State 7s | 85½ | |
| 2,000 | N. Y. C. RR. 6s | 89 | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. RR. 7s | 100 | |
| 1,000 | E. RR. Ct. Bs '71 | 30 | |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. R. 2dm | 89 | |
| 2,000 | Hud R R. R. 3dm. | 67½ | |
| 2,000 | do. | 67¾ | |
| 5,000 | M Cent. R. R. 6 pc. 1st m. s. f. c. b | 96¾ | |
| 2,000 | do. | b60 96¾ | |
| 1,000 | LaC. & M. L. G. bs. | 22¾ | |
| 8,000 | do. | 22¾ | |
| 26,000 | do. | 22¾ | |
| 3,000 | do. | 22¾ | |
| 1,000 | Mil & M 2d m. bs. | 65 | |
| 4,000 | Mic. So. 2d m. bs. | 50 | |
| 10,000 | H. & St Jo. R. bs. | 60 | |
| 6,000 | C. St. P. & F. D. bs. | 22½ | |
| 1,000 | C. St P. & F. D 1 m. | 45 | |
| 12 | Bank of America | 110¾ | |
| 19 | Bank of Commerce | 100 | |
| 10 | Park Bank | 102 | |
| 300 | Del. & Hud C'l | s60 98¼ | |
| 34 | Pacific M. Steam. Co | 84 | |
| 20 | do. | 83¾ | |
| 250 | N. Y Cent. R. | opg 78½ | |
| 100 | do. | pbc 78½ | |
| 650 | do. | opg 78¾ | |
| 225 | do. | s30 78 | |
| 50 | do. | s60 77¾ | |
| 100 | do. | opg 78⅛ | |
| 100 | do. | c 78 | |
| 200 | do. | opg 78 | |
| 100 | do. | b60 78⅛ | |
| 24 | New Jersey R. R. | 127½ | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Erie Railroad | 17 | |
| 200 | do. | 16¾ | |
| 400 | do. | 16½ | |
| 11 | Hudson River R. R. | 28 | |
| 25 | Stonington R. R. | s60 45 | |
| 100 | Reading Railroad | 47½ | |
| 100 | do. | s30 47½ | |
| 100 | do. | s30 47 | |
| 200 | do. | 47¼ | |
| 30 | Michigan Cen. R. R. | 5½ | |
| 400 | Mich. So. & N. Ind. | s10 22¼ | |
| 400 | do. | s10 22 | |
| 361 | do. | 22 | |
| 100 | do. | s10 22 | |
| 50 | do. | s30 22 | |
| 20 | M. So & N Ia p s | 44 | |
| 50 | do. | 43⅞ | |
| 50 | Ill. Central R. | 73 | |
| 60 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 84 | |
| 100 | do. | s60 83 | |
| 50 | do. | 83½ | |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | s30 34¼ | |
| 300 | do. | 34½ | |
| 100 | do. | 34½ | |
| 400 | do. | 34½ | |
| 100 | do. | b60 34½ | |
| 200 | do. | b30 34¾ | |
| 725 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 75½ | |
| 50 | do. | 75⅛ | |
| 50 | do. | s30 75 | |
| 500 | do. | 75 | |
| 100 | do. | b30 75 | |
| 100 | do. | b10 75 | |
| 100 | Mil & Miss. R. | b30 15½ | |
| 100 | do. | 15½ | |
| 14 | do. | 15¾ | |
| 15 | do. | 15 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Mo. State 6s | 85½ | |
| 3,000 | Brook City 6s | 97 | |
| 20,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 22 | |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cen. RR. Bs. | 88⅛ | |
| 100 | Gal. & Chic R. R. | 83 | |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 34 | |
| 250 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s60 46¾ | |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | s60 46¾ | |
| 100 | do. | 46⅞ | |
| 250 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 77¾ | |
| 600 | do. | s30 77 | |
| 200 | do. | b60 77⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | opg 77⅜ | |
| 50 | do. | p&c 77⅜ | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | s60 21¾ | |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. p s. | s60 43¾ | |
| 200 | do. | b60 43¾ | |
| 60 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 59 | |
| 20 | do. | 59¼ | |
| 50 | do. | s60 58¾ | |
| 200 | Panama R. R. | 113¾ | |
| 950 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 74¾ | |
| 50 | do. | b60 74¾ | |
| 35 | do. | 74⅝ | |
| 50 | do. | b30 74¾ | |
| 150 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 44 | |
| 6 | Del. & Hud Cl. Co. | 99½ | |

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

We are advised late this afternoon that the steamship *Niagara* from Liverpool, July 31